R.7.166-9

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

S.R. 6921894. 1900—01 (S.R.)

File No. 76

Serial Nos. 1—21

Later references.

S.R. 26921902

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—21.

~~Part~~ B for Feb, 1903.

SUBJECT.

Toddy Revenue payable to Inam Villages.

Judicial Dy

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

(36)

13th September 99

My dear Sir, (Mr Ramaya)

In para 14 of the note sent with your D.O. of the 6th instant, regarding the Inamdars' claims to Abkari Revenue, you say that a revised set of rules is also enclosed. As the same was not received along with the note, I request you to kindly send the same at your early convenience

Yours &c

Kindly refer to para 14 of the note re Inamdars' claims to Abkari Rev sent with your DO. of 6 inst. Let me have the set of rules referred to therein as the same was not received with the note.

14/9/99

2

Submitted, Secretary

The file connected with the Inamdars' right to todd revenue is before the Secretary (Submitted on 20. 1. 1899.)

The main point of difference between the proposal now made by the Excise Commr & the printed draft instructions proposed by him, some time back, is this — In the present proposal the Excise Commr states that the solution of the question should be based on the principle that the revenue from duty or tax should follow locality of consumption, whereas in the draft instructions (printed) the principle proposed was that the tax should be levied at the place of manufacture.

KG
20/9/01

MATTER FOR COUNCIL MEETING

SUBJECT.

Question of the settlement of Inundees' claims to old Kaul Revenues.

Circulated to Councillors.

By Order,

Bangalore
31st Jan. 1901

For Secretary.

Name	Date of receipt.	Date when passed on
Rajadharma Pravina, T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., C.I.E.		
P.N. Kristna Murti, Esq., C.I.E.	R 23.1.1901 Chittacroor	
V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq. C.I.E.	Seen by C 17/1/01	
The Secretary		14/2

Rd 21.5.01

Send on to the 3rd Cr Ll 22/6/01

(6) 4

MATTER FOR COUNCIL MEETING.

SUBJECT.

Question of the settlement of Inamdars' claim to Abkari Revenue.

Recirculated as per directions of the Dewan.

Re-circulated Madras Revenue 22-7-01

Circulated to Councillors.

By Order,

15th June 1901

For Secretary

Name.	Date of receipt.	Date when passed on.
V. P. Madhava Row, Esq., C.I.E.	18/6/01 563	19/6/01
C. Sreenivasiengar, Esq. ...	20/6/01	Please send me a copy of all the papers in this file. I should like to discuss the matter with you before the meeting of Council. 21/6/01
Rao Bahadur C. Madiah, Esq.	22/6/01 (55)	23/6
The Secretary ...	29.6.01 1095	

MGCPB—22-3-01—250

Send on to 2nd Cr Ll 20/6/01

Excise Commrs Note
revised draft

NOTE ON THE QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT OF INAMDAR'S CLAIMS TO ABKARI REVENUE.

1. The question of Inamdars' title to toddy excise requires very early settlement. At present a very few of them receive advances of the amount of shop rent of their Inam shops minus working charges at 5 per cent. These represent a small fraction only of the entire number, namely $\frac{202}{2271}$. Till before the introduction of the tree-tax system, a certain number of Inamdars possessing groves only, also received such advances This was to the extent of the grove rent realised, minus working, that is collection *i.e.*, establishment charges, at 5 per cent. Their number also was small, representing a small fraction namely $\frac{111}{2271}$. There are in the Province at present 2,271 Inam villages. Those that are now getting any partial revenue even, represent only a small proportion of the number. On what principle or principles the solution should be based is now the point.

202/2,271

2. The first consideration seems to be, to estimate the magnitude of the Revenue involved. No special statistics are available for this purpose. A rough idea could only be formed. Firstly, from the proportion of the number of Inam villages to the total number of Government villages ; secondly, from the same relation between the respective populations ; thirdly, from the number of trees tapped for the Inam shops ; and fourthly, also from the proportion of private trees to Government trees tapped. The village ratio is as 19,457 : 2,271. Population is as 616,140 : 71,915. Though the number of Inam villages is large going over two thousand, yet there are Inam shops, at present in working condition in only 202 ; and in 53 there are both shops and groves. For these working shops, about 24,111 trees have been tapped. No doubt, these two hundred and odd cases demand first attention. For these, as well as for the rest, the general question has to be fully considered all the same. For example, if the particular Inam has the excise title conceded to it, its case also will have to be considered, although it may be distinguished from the above category as one where the shop was, and has not long since fallen into disuse. Similarly the case where there was no shop at all, although the Inam has the Abkari revenue conceded by the sanad. About 255 villages may be taken to be in current working; and about three-fourths of the rest, say about 1,750 may show tangible claims according to their sanad. The number of private trees tapped is about 145,474. These figures are not of any very great value, because they include trees in Inam and in Government holdings.

3. A rough idea of the revenue involved in this concession of claim, may be formed from the grove and shop rentals realised in Inam villages in the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 which are as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.						Total.		
	Shop-rent.			Grove-rent.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1892-93	38,323	5	6	19,352	14	3	57,676	3	9
1893-94	53,305	13	4	48,432	7	1	1,01,738	4	5
1894-95	44,588	1	0	25,666	3	1	70,254	4	1
1895-96	44,209	8	6	43,029	10	0	87,239	0	0
1896-97	43,526	8	6	21,745	6	8	65,271	15	2
Total ...	2,23,953	2	4	1,58,226	9	1	3,82,179	11	5

4. The case of Inamdars without current working shops may be first considered. At present, *i. e.*, since 1897-98 after the introduction of the T. T. System,

they are not enjoying any revenue except tree-rent. But as consideration is now also intended to be given to their case on equitable principles, giving due recognition to their title, and giving them the benefit of consumption in their villages on lines similar to what has been adopted in determining the revenue between Madras and Mysore, the treatment required in these cases seems to be simply to determine the proportionate revenue on the consumption and make an annual lump sum grant, or to capitalise it and once for all compensate them by any aggregate sum. It must be borne in mind that the calculation of the proportionate revenue in these cases cannot rest on any certain and reliable basis and cannot be freed absolutely from guess.

5. If the consideration of these cases is put by, then the number to be dealt with become quite small only within three hundred. In this number the first in order for disposal is that class of Inam which now enjoys the revenue. This class of Inam consists of those that have their own supply groves for their own shops; and secondly those that have shops only and depend partly or wholly on external supply either from private trees or Inam trees or even Government trees. Government trees are now freely marked for such shops, as the tax is collected by Government, and at present is not even held in suspense, *i. e.*, shown separately in Provincial accounts pending the final decision of the question by Government. In these cases, the shop rents will be determined annually during the sales. The tree-tax could, however, be ascertained with complete accuracy, as at present accounts are maintained to show what trees and where, and how many are tapped for these shops. Should they be pronounced as entitled to get the tree-tax also, the amount readily ascertainable from our accounts will have to be added to the amount of shop rent, and the total amount including shop rent and tree-tax will have to be paid annually deducting establishment charges according to the ratio (5 per cent) now laid down.

6. The question is thus proposed to be solved on the principle that revenue from duty or tax should follow locality of consumption, as has been now recognized between Madras and Mysore.

7. Then will be left the cases of those Inam villages which contain grove or groves only but no shops, and from which supply is drawn to shops outside either Inam or Government. There are numerous places where Government shops depend mainly on private or Inam groves. If the revenue should go to the place of consumption, then those proprietors of vast numbers of trees get nothing more beyond the tree-rent. This measure is at present highly unpopular with them. They do not understand or do not accept the argument based on the principle of consumption; why, when their trees are tapped, they should not get the tax, as even if the tree is taxed whereever it is situated, the consumption is controlled and the tax could as well be put on production, in the same way and with the same convenience as on consumption.

8. So far as Government is concerned its interests are unaffected where the party owing the shop and the one possessing the grove are Inamdars. Between these two, the shop rent and the tree-tax both are shared but do not go into Government Treasury. It may therefore be contended that Government may adopt the one or the other. But it is not so. Government would lose all the tax on Inam-treest apped for Government shops. In this view distributing revenue from tax according to the place of consumption seems to have preference.

9. It will be an omission not to state the other arguments adduced by the proprietors of trees only. They point out that the consumption principle has not been adopted where arrack is concerned between Mysore Territory and British Provinces. The case is the same with foreign liquor. Ganja affords another instance. In these matters no reciprocity is observed. Customs duties on foreign liquor consumed in Mysore do not come to Mysore Treasury. Arrack is not even allowed to be imported. Ganja must have its duty prepaid before a stalk could be brought here. These therefore they argue from exceptions and do not yield revenue in Mysore according to locality of consumption; and urge that the production should be taxed, as in that manner they will be benefitted.

10. But these arguments do not commend themselves as sound for the reason that both parties are not similarly situated in regard to each one of these branches. We do not produce any opium. When ganja is available for export, certainly we can levy a duty before allowing its export. Export or import of country sprits on

either side is prohibited without payment of duty. Foreign liquor is not Indian. It is needless further to sift this matter. The arguments adduced *pro* and *con* are briefly reiterated for the information of Government.

11. The adjustment of claims will be simple if the following method is adopted.

If the Inam is entitled to Excise Revenue—

(1) Where the Inam has its own shop, it should get the entire shop rent.

(2) If the shop rent is collected by Government, 5 per cent should be deducted.

(3) If the trees in the Inam are tapped for the shop within it, the tree tax on these trees should go to the Inam.

(4) If the tree tax is collected by Government Agency, as it should be, then 5 per cent should be deducted as above.

(5) If the trees are in Government land outside the Inam, then the tree tax to be refunded should be further (*i. e.*, in addition to the 5 per cent of Rules 2 and 4) subjected to a reduction of four annas per tree are of any amount which for the year concerned is declared by Government to be the leviable rate of tree rent.

(6) If the trees are in private land, then the tree rent is subject to an understanding between the proprietor and the Inamdar or the shopman in the Inam for whose shop the tree is tapped.

(7) Where the Inam is entitled to Excise Revenue, but as only trees, the Inam should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most recent census. As Government revenue is to Government population, so should Inam revenue be in relation to Inam population.

(8) Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond tree rent, its sanad title to Excise Revenue notwithstanding.

12. Synopsis of typical cases is appended.

13. The only question remaining to be discussed is on what lines should the existence or otherwise of the title be decided. No doubt sanads may be again consulted. Where the Inam settlement is not manifestly incorrect, it should be adhered to where it clearly concedes the Abkari on Punjabob Revenue. Where it merely conceds the Revenue from date trees Eachal Payroo. Sanad should again be invariably consulted and enjoyment enquired into. What phraseology in the sanad should or should not be regarded as alienating the grant must form the subject of a separate set of rules, the consideration of the present subject being restricted to the concession of tree-tax and to the extent of such concession in the several typical instances.

14. A revised set of rules is also submitted.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TYPICAL CASES OF ALIENATED VILLAGES WHICH ARE ENTITLED TO EXCISE REVENUE FROM TODDY.

I. ALIENATED VILLAGES WHICH HAVE NEITHER SHOPS NOR GROVES.

Bangalore District.—Jodi Haligevaderhalli is entitled to Excise revenue from toddy; but it has neither a shop nor groves. About 50 residents of this village resort to the shop at the Government village Nagarbavi. At present no revenue is derived by this village, there being neither a shop nor a grove in it.

Sarvamanya Kannamangala village in the Closepet sub-taluk is another instance. About 43 residents of this village resort to the shop at the Government village Kyasapura. Amount advanced is nil.

Sarvamanya Madapura in the Channapatna taluk is the third instance. About 20 residents of this village resort to the shop at Kodamballi. Amount advanced is nil.

Kolar District.—The following villages are entitled to Excise revenue from toddy; but they have neither shops nor groves, so that the toddy-drinkers thereof resort to the shops in Government villages:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Mulbagal	(1) Jodi Nundynur Agrahar (2) Nallandahalli
Chintamani	Jodi Marinaklehalli
Srinivaspur	Jodi Sigehalli
Chikballapur	Jodi Anakannur.

Amounts advanced are nil.

Tumkur District.—The following villages are entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor groves:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Tumkur	(1) Ahobalagrahar
	(2) Puttasandra
	(3) Satyamangala
Maddagiri	(1) Ranganahalli
	(2) Vengalammanhalli
	(3) Byrenhalli
Tiptur	Benakankere
Kunigal	(1) Beeranhalli
	(2) Balanahalli
	(3) Lakkasettipura
	(4) Kodiagrahal koppal.

Amount advanced is nil.

9

Mysore District.—The following villages are entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor groves:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Mysore	(1) Nachenahalli. A shop existed here up to the year 1896-97, but subsequently it was ordered to be closed owing to its close proximity to the Mysore City shops.
	(2) Arsikere.
Nanjangud	(1) Manahalli
	(2) Hattivalu
Mandya	(1) Kestura
	(2) Honnakare

Amount advanced is nil.

Hassan District.—The following villages are entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor groves:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Arkalgud	(1) Bilagula
	(2) Hodenur
	(3) Karegula
Channarayapatna	(1) Hosahalli
	(2) Oottenahalli
Belur	(1) Settihalli
	(2) Belavadi

Amount advanced is nil.

Kadur District.—The following villages are entitled to the excise revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor groves:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Kadur	Machenahalli

Amount advanced is nil.

Shimoga District.—The following villages are entitled to excise revenue from toddy, but they have neither groves nor shops:—

Taluk.	*Village.*
Honnali	Kunigalkatte
Sorab ..	Andavalli

Amount advanced is nil.

II. Alienated villages which have both shops and groves.

Bangalore District.—The Damanagundu Jodi village in the Channapatna taluk, has both a shop and groves. The groves of this village supply toddy to the shops in the Government villages of Byrapatna and Channapatna kasaba. There are only about 15 toddy-drinkers in this village. Travellers on the Mysore road and toddy-drinkers in the neighbouring Government villages of Mudgere, Shettihalli, &c., resort to this shop. Amount advanced on account of shop and grove rent are Rs. 3,203-4-0 and Rs. 2,110 respectively. Trees tapped for 1899-1900 were 166.

Marlelukuppe Sarvamanya village in the Kankanhalli taluk has both a shop and a small grove. The supply from this grove being insufficient, the shop taps trees both in occupied and unoccupied lands in the Government village Rayasandra of the same taluk. The toddy-drinkers residing in this village are about 87. Those of the neighbouring Government villages also resort to it. The Deputy Commissioner has not granted any advance pending enquiry. Trees tapped amounted to 110 in 1899-1900.

Kolar District.—The Jodi Ajjapalli in the Kolar taluk and Jodi Mallenahalli in the Goribidnur taluk have both shops and groves, and are self-supporting. From the Ajjapalli groves Kolar shop gets its supply. No amount has been advanced by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. Only 7 cocoanut trees were licensed for the Ajjapalli shop and 180 for the Mallenahalli shop during 1899-1900, as no more fit trees were available.

Tumkur District.—The Garani, Byranhalli and Sivangare Jodi villages in the Maddagiri taluk, Borasandra and Gollahalli villages in the Sira taluk, Bandihalli Gottegare in the Kunigal taluk, Sarthavalli in the Tiptur taluk, and Jajarayanhalli and Vencatapura in the Pavagada taluk have both shops and groves.

The following table shows the amount of advance made to the Inamdars and the nuember of trees tapped by the shops:—

Taluk	Village.	Advance made both for shops and grove before T. T.	Trees tapped.
Maddagiri	Garani ..	1,700 0 0	230
	Byranhalli ..	...	119
	Sivangere ..	320 0 0	59
Sira	Borasandra ..	1,800 0 0	123
	Gollahalli ..	...	67
Kunigal	Bundihalli ..	..	.
	Gottigere ..	230 0 0	81
Tiptur	Sarthavalli ..	450 0 0	68
Pavagada	Jajoorayenhalli ..	2,800 0 0	339
	Vencatapura ..	4,050 0 0	350

Mysore District.—The Debbur Sarvamanya village, Nanjangud taluk, has both a shop and groves. The shop gets its supply from the groves in this village, another Inam village Hartale, and Government village Kyathanahalli. There are about 50 toddy-drinkers in this village. Amount advanced was Rs. 1,279-11-0 on account of both shop and grove. Trees tapped were 118. Kasavanhalli Kayamgutta village has both a shop and groves. The shop gets its supply from the groves in this village and also from Government grove in Lakshmanpura. Amount advanced was Rs. 1,057-8-0 on account of both shop and grove. Total number of trees licensed amounted to 96.—

Shimoga District.—Hunsegatta Inam village in the Honnali taluk has both a shop and grove. No advance has been made by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. The trees tapped were 56.

III. Alienated villages which have shops only.

Bangalore District.—Hindiganal village in the Hoskote taluk has only a shop, which gets its supply from other Inam villages, *viz* :—Ittsandra, Dalasigare, Siddanhalli, Medur, Kadahalli and Gaddalahallipura. No advance has been made by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. Trees tapped amounted to 310.

Tumkur District.—Chickseebi Sarvamanya village and Jodi Vaddarahalli village in the Tumkur taluk, have only shops, but no groves. They get their supply from the Government groves. The amount advanced was Rs. 2,539. Trees tapped for the Chickseebi and Vaddarahalli villages amounted to 120 and 130 respectively.

Mysore District.—The Inam villages of Maddur, Mannahalli and Kollahalli in the Nanjangud taluk, have only shops, but no groves. They get their supply from Government villages. Only the Inamdar of the Kallahalli village has received an advance of Rs. 333, while the cases of others are pending enquiry. Trees tapped in the above villages were 160, 80 and 83 respectively.

Hassan District.—Bandisettihalli Inam village in the Hole-Narsipur taluk has only a shop, but no grove. It gets its supply from a Government grove in Bantrahal village. Amount advanced was Rs. 1,800. Trees tapped amounted to 180 trees.

IV. Alienated villages which possess groves only.

Bangalore District.—Bogimaranahalli or Panterpalya, Bangalore taluk, has only a grove which supplies its toddy to the Bangalore city shop. No advance was made pending enquiry.

Dollahalli, Kankanhalli taluk, has only a grove which supplies toddy to the Government shops at Venkatroydoddi and Kootagondahalli. Amount advanced before T. T. was Rs. 219-4-10. No advance has been made after the introduction of the T. T. system.

Tumkur District.—Guddathimmanahalli and Vitlapura in the Maddagiri taluk have only groves which supply toddy to Government shops. Amount advanced before T. T. on account of Guddathimmanahalli was Rs 12. The other village has received no advance pending enquiry.

Mysore District.—Kattavadipura and Hottawalu in the Nanjangud taluk have only groves which supply toddy to Government shops. No advance has been ordered by Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry.

Hassan District.—Somenahalli in the Belur taluk has only a grove which supplies toddy to Government shops. No amount has been advanced pending enquiry into the claims of the Inamdars to toddy revenue.

V. Depopulated alienated villages having a title to Excise Revenue from toddy.

Mysore District.—Bendigahalli village, Nanjangud taluk, is depopulated. It has a date grove which supplies toddy to Government shops. The raiyats of Chennagudi Government village cultivate the lands in it. No amount has been advanced pending enquiry.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner.

4th September 1900.

Exc 2 12

DRAFT.

1. The Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules for the adjustment of the several items of Revenue from toddy, connected with alienated villages, under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93.

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) Shop-rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorized shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove-rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw ~~fermented~~ toddy.

(4) Tree-rent is the price paid to the owner of toddy-yielding trees for al- lowing the licensees of shops or tapmen to draw toddy from them.

SECTION II.—THE FARMING SYSTEM.

3. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or "Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 5 per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

4. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm," a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

5. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get only tree-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the "Grove Farm" includes both the farm-rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the tree-rent on account of the ownership of the trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and *tree-rent to the proprietor* of the village, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the farm-rent ~~or duty on toddy~~, and $\frac{1}{4}$th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of tree-rent.

SECTION III.—THE PRELIMINARY TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

6. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the preliminary tree-tax system which was in force in the year 1897-98, the "Grove Farms" in alienated villages were, as a rule, not sold or leased by Government, the proprietors thereof being left to lease them to toddy vend-farmers or shop-keepers at such rates of tree-rent as might be privately settled by themselves, so that the whole of the amount levied by Government for the trees tapped in alienated villages, was credited under tree-tax, the tree-rent being ~~recovered~~ by the proprietors themselves. In such cases the proprietors entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get the refund of

the whole amount of tree-tax, as well as the shop-rent, if any, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 5 per cent and local cess payable to Government.

7. If the shop has drawn supplies of toddy from a Government grove or from the grove in another alienated village, the adjustment shall be made in the manner laid down in para 3 above.

8. But in the case of certain alienated villages, the groves whereof were attached to particular toddy farms in the year 1896-97, the proprietors not having been allowed to lease their trees privately, for the year 1897-98, they will get for the year 1897-98, the same amount as is payable to them for the year 1896-97.

9. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietors were not allowed to lease their trees privately, the arrangements which existed in the year 1896-97, having been ordered to continue for the year 1897-98, the proprietors shall get the refund of tree-rent calculated at four annas for each tree tapped in their villages, *minus* local cess thereon payable to Government.

SECTION IV.—TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

10. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Where the proprietor of an alienated village has both a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to the shop in the village, both the shop-rent and the tree-tax shall be payable to him, minus the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

11 If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages *not entitled* to Excise Revenue from toddy, or for shops in Government villages, or for both, the tree-tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Government.

12. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages, *entitled* to Excise Revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of the trees shall be payable to such alienated villages, as well as the rent of the shops therein, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

13. Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the tree-tax of the trees tapped for his shop either in Government occupied or unoccupied lands or in other alienated villages or lands, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent, which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

14. Where the Inam is entitled to Excise Revenue, but has only trees, the Inam should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most recent census. As Government Revenue is to Government population so should Inam Revenue be in relation to Inam population

15. Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond the rent, its sannad title to Excise Revenue, notwithstanding, and such rent shall be at such rate as may be settled between himself and the tapper.

16. Provided, however, that if the above trees have been attached to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees will be leased by Government, as usual, to the licensees of such shops for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

17. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietor of an alienated village is not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy, for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of shops.

18 Provided, however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

19. *Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue.*—The following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for determining the rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue from toddy :—

(1) When the investigation of a claim to Toddy Revenue is taken up, the first point to be determined is, whether such claim is for Excise Revenue only, or for tree-rent only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for tree-rent only, a decision should be recorded according to the claimant's own admission that he is entitled only to tree-rent on account of the trees tapped in his village, but the local cess thereon should be made payable to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand, the claim is for Excise Revenue only, or for both Excise Revenue and tree-rent, the Inam Settlement and the Title-Deed should be the starting point. Where it is ~~conclusively~~ clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole Excise Revenue, *viz*, "Abkari" or "Panchbab," or only Toddy Excise has been conceded, the Inam Settlement should be adhered to. But when it is not so in consequence of ambiguous or doubtful words, such as "Eechal Pyru" instead of "Shendi" being used, the original sannad of the village and the beriz account of the year in which the village was alienated, should be consulted to ascertain whether the Excise on toddy was included in the assets of the total beriz which was alienated, and the finding should be duly recorded. The claim should only be admitted to the extent ~~alienated~~, as established in each individual case.

20. If in any case, there has been no enjoyment of Excise Revenue, within the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, the circumstances connected therewith should be reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

21. Also, if there are any special cases, in which, notwithstanding the absence of sannads or recognition by the Inam Department, there has been an uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of not less than fifty years preceding the year 1892-93, the same should be specially reported with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

22. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

23. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise Revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

24. *Government reserve right to make addition to 5 per cent for Establishment charges.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 5 per cent for establishment charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

25. *Deputy Commissioners at liberty not to sell, or license shops in alienated villages.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops, or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable ~~amount of~~ compensation, calculated in the manner laid down in para 14 above.

26. *Alienees wish to compound with Government for lump sum payment.*—Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue upon the average for the ten years, *i. e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

27. *Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue.*—The Revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a fluctuating item in the same way

as Government Revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

28. *Cases not coming under above rules.*—Cases, if any, not coming within the purview of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

29. *Settlement of claims not to be delayed.*—The Settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to toddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the Official Gazette. They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by an Assistant Commissioner under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

30. *How enquiry should be conducted.*—The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Sections 201 & 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in para 29 above, together with a calendar in the Form A hereto appended.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.
18th September 1900.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen, & Rev. Depts.

A.—Calendar of a claim to Toddy Revenue enquired by .....District.

Name of Taluk.	Name of Hobli, Summat or Magani.	Name of Sayer-Item, Jodi or Kayangutta village.	Name of Inamdar, Jodidar or Kayamgutadar.	Documents etc., relied upon.	Witnesses examined.	Finding.	Amount awarded if any.	Grounds of decision.
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	

.....DISTRICT,

Dated .....1900.

Deputy Commissioner,

3

Revised draft
from the Excise
Comm[illegible]

[illegible]
1264 19-1-01.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Circulate for next—
[illegible] Council

20/1/1901

Circulate at once
21-1-01.

Please send to Cl. clerk
Attested
Seba 21/1/01

17

Submitted to Assembly

The file re Inamdar Claim & Abkari Revenue was first circulated on 21st Jany 1901.

It came up before the Council on 11th Feby 90, 13th Feby 1901 2.3 — do — was ordered to be recirculated on 15/6/01

Came up before Council again on 15.7.01 & on 22.7.01.

23/7/01 To the Personal Assistant with the Secretary's file, as desired in his D.O. of this date. 23-7-01

Rec'd 23.7.01 [illegible] The returned 23/7/01 23/7/01

EXTRACT FROM THE COUNCIL JOURNAL OF THE

247th MEETING

DATED 22nd July 1901.

Resolved as follows:-

I That the draft Rules for the settlement of the claims of holders of alienated villages to the several items of revenue from kudy in connection with their villages, and their adjustment under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93, be passed as revised in Council and issued.

Initd/- P. N. K.
Dewan & President.

* Note for office.
"Range" 5 p.c" to "6 p.c." throughout, in connection with establishment charges.

Copy to Excise Dept.

23.7.01.

Excise
Please prepare a careful draft
25/7/01

Subd to Secty

19

Please see 2nd Counsellor's remarks

I did not think of printing the

note (Draft Rules) as sent by the

Excise Comr Assc - officially or

the Synopses of typical cases

sent by him. I beg to be

informed if they are now

to be printed with the Proceedings

now about to issue, which

will only contain the Rules

as finally approved by Govt.

A d.o to the Excise Comr

to put up.

30/7/01

To the 2nd

Counsellor for favour

of further instrs

30/7

Read

note 30.7.01.

Remarks. The Excise

Comrs (Draft rules) &

Synopsis need not

be printed. The

mistake in the latter

should however be

rectified. I cannot

know why the Excise

Lawn Rise not yet
received from the
Colonial as promised
Pro mind. The 20.
may go & the necessary
selection made on
receipt of Mr Burmanjee's
letter
31-7-01

Office
Comph.

No 13

Will the Dr. please
kindly attend to this
early.
7/8/7 [illegible]

Next to relate to a
very important question.
Would you think desirable
that all important letters (& correspondence
on it from forest Officers) should be printed,
& not merely
for use or publication
but for permanent
record and easy reference?
If so, please have a
selection carefully
made by Mr Ananta
Lawn Raja
& get up a Digest or Index
& printed Compilation.
I should like to have a
copy for two.
31-7-01

20

Table to 2d Cl.

The accompanying final proof of the correspondence relating to the settlement of Saunders' claims to Tolly Tenure, is submitted for perusal.

If it is approved, 100 copies will be struck off and kept for reference, a few being sent to the Tenure Commr

E.C.
5/12/01

Thanks - I think the compilation is all right & reference of 100 copies of it being printed - of a few being sent to the Tenure Commr officially the rest being kept in the office for reference - Please send 20 or 30 to the Agri Dept with the Memo and one to each of the Councillors in - Clerk may keep - All the Copies should be marked in printing red ink as follows "Not for Publication" & proofs

Table to 2d Cl.
7/12/01

Secretary.

It is now several months since we issued definite instructions regarding the claims of Inamdars to Toddy Revenue.

The first batch of such claims has just come in from Chitaldroog and I have dealt with it.

What about claims from other Districts please ? Have no reports concerning any of them been yet received ? If so, I do not quite understand what delays their submission.

No other reports have been received
EC

Have not the papers relating to the several claims investigated and reported upon before the issue of the Rules, been sent back to the Excise Commissioner and his attention as well as that of the District officers concerned invited to those Rules ? If not, kindly have this done.

Please send an urgent reminder and say that the question has been so long pending that Govt. are anxious that no further delay, ~~xxx~~ unless unavoidable, should occur. You may fix a date within which all the claims should be reported upon - say the 30th of April 1902, special explanation being furnished in rare cases of an exceptional nature. Govt. hope that the Dy. Comrs concerned will kindly give

... this most important and pressing
... their immediate attention.

...02.

Q.

Send the draft
Cable
CC 25/2/02

Send to the 2nd Cr.
Please see marginal note
over leaf.
Draft cabled for approval CC
27/2/02

Rec'd
27th 02

Send Q
28/2/02

22

Yesi —— Urgent-

Secy.

What about the claim of Dwarka to Zadeja Revenue Please & I believe the 30% Patent for an the Latest Rate Date within which such claims ~~can~~ be preferred under the order of Govt. This is a long standing matter and no further delay is desirable - In the note of Secy also it will be better all claims, we did not - although an advance like this an in past years - There must be cases of claims that cannot remember to have dealt with more than a very small No of them - ~~Where~~ Are any pending in our office? If so let me see the Patan Relations thereto & Please I shall also ask the Circle Govt how the matter stands and whether any - and how many - Etc.

Noted. yes. Secy Govt Bombay Revenue Dept.

Noted none -

Noted. Ex Secy written to -

pending either before
himself or before the
Dy Comm^r of District –
when reference & Gen^l
in view to the passing of
future orders, may be
expected – Both in Khas^i & in public interests
there ought to be no
further delay in the
settlement of this
old question.

Early Attn
27/10

Sept
Submitted to ~~Lieut Comm^r~~ Lieut Rec'd 28/10/02

The cases of all claims to lodge
previous of Duan villages
lead to be reported upon before
the end of April 1902 – G.O. no 166-6.10 & 4/3/01 para 4

The Dy Comm^r was reminded of
this again in July 02 –
He has been ~~asked to be~~ asked to make a detailed Docket no 269 & 29/10/02 para 4
report on the points referred to
in the above note.

There are no cases pending disposal
Three in the Jaintia Hills
28/10/02

KL
29/10/02

In reply to the above, the
Khasi Comm^r reports that no 2661 & 4.11.02

Head Clerk and no Cases pending & disposed in his office, the records of some of those received from the Dy. Comrs. of Tumkur, Kadur & Mysore having been returned to them for addl. information & in 3 Cases the Rebel of Sucam petitioners having been addressed for certain Material information - It is also reported that urgent reminders (Three issued) to the Dy Comrs. of all Districts except Chitaldroog frequently them to expedite the disposal of the records of pending Cases.

The above particulars were called for by the Second Commissioner.

Submitted to Secy GG 20/11/02

Secy
20-11-02

To 2nd Councillor

Ext. 27
RD. 21.11.02

21/11

Please bring this to the Commissioner's notice. There is no use in keeping orders & giving a time for compliance thereof if thereby enforced - I would call for a detailed report from each Dy Comr - the report showed also (1) Claims preferred (2) Pat of claims (3) Progress made when enquiry

(4) ... of report in each case to the licensing Court.

(5) Claims pending with explanation of delay in each case.

The licensing Court should be asked to direct (1) a list of claims reported upon to his office (2) date of receipt of report and (3) action taken with date thereof.

Participation may be confined to Inland Revenue and all officers concerned asked to study schedule.

The order may be signed.

I am to point out that by this time all claims should have been finally settled. But I am forwarding herewith a form that we can usefully be used to have made a beginning.

(Illegible)
22/11/02

D.R.
24/4

Rec'd 25.11.02

Draft submitted, 24

Typed
15.11.02

27/11

The Dewan.

551
AD 27.11.02

Draft as approved by the Dewan is read & the file submitted to the Second Councillor for information

4/12/02

Typed
4.12.02
Ex. 32
4.12.02

Seen. I hope the office would close Lighters this & until all such claims should be disposed of without further delay

6/12/02

7/12

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

File No. (if any)

Directions.

No., date and purport of receipts to be entered in red, and office note in black ink in order of dates.—To be written only on one side, and inside the line of margin.

Office Note.

25

Branch Excise

Subject Revenue Commissioner's Proc. No 110 of 13th February 1811 Proceedings of Revenue Collector =

The Accounts of the Revenue collected from the Districts ceded for defraying the Charges of Administration of Collections Seems to be very important one & is [illegible] for Commissioner with respect to Charges. The Same time both the Copies of the Accounts

No. 16.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bowringpet 13th February 1871.

It was brought to notice that certain objectionable items of taxation such as the Kurimani which were long ago abolished in the Government villages are in existence, and are collected on behalf of Government in Inam villages. The abolition of these taxes was sanctioned by the Chief Commr. in the Secretary's letter No. 4274/1062 of 24th November 1870, and the Inamdars should be warned against renewing them on their own account.

2. The tax on iron forges and earth salt come either under the head of Mohatarfa or ground rent. In either case they belong to the Jodidars although for reasons not known, these items in some of the Inam villages are collected for Government.

3. The Sammads convey no reservation, and these items should also be surrendered to the Inamdar including them in the assets of the village upon which the Quit Rent is calculated.

The

The Inam Commissioner will take occasion to rectify a small discrepancy that has crept into para 78 of his administration Report, which says that their valuation should be added to the Quit Rent instead of to the Land-lord's Share of the Inam Village upon which Quit Rent for Enfranchisement is calculated.

4. As regards the Sayer and Abkary taxes, revenue derived from them should be resumed and reserved in the hands of the Government to prevent smuggling.

5. When these items are expressly alienated in the Sanads, or included in the assets of an Inam Village by Dewan Poornials, Compensation should be paid by deducting the average of the last 10 or 5 years collections from the Quit Rent, or Combined Quit Rent upon the Inam Village. A correct return of Inamdars' receipts from these items should be obtained. When these taxes are collected by the Government Officers, the revenue from them should at any rate not fall short of the amount deducted from the Jodi or Quit Rent upon the village by way of Compensation to the Inamdars.

6. The toddy tax deserves particular notice; the Inamdars should understand that they cannot levy a license

fee

fee for the sale of this liquor, in 29
Villages. They may Collect rent for the use
of the ground on which the Shop is
kept by licensed Government dealers/
They may also lease out their Arke or
Palm trees to the Government abkary
Contractor. The proceeds derived under
this head should like the revenue from
the Inshoturfa earth salt and iron
forges be included in the assets. The
moment the Inamdar Vends toddy
as liquor, he commits a breach of
abkary laws, and thereby renders
himself liable to punishment.

(Signed) T. Clerk
Inam Commr
in Mysore

Copy
D Pringle
Asstt to Inam Commr

Draft D.O. Reminder as per Order

21st August 1900

61

My dear Sir,

Some months back ~~the Excise Comm~~ you discussed the question of Inamdars right to Boddy revenue with the Dewan and ascertained his views to give effect to which you kindly promised to submit at an early date a draft of Rules. ~~The Dewan noted this~~ ~~on the margin of the draft of Dasara proposals~~. When I met you at Mysore last month, you very kindly told me that you were touring through the Mysore District and collecting information in order to enable him you to formulate your proposals. I would therefore request you to ~~please~~ expedite the ~~submission~~ formation of the draft as early as practicable. Kindly send me a line as to how the matter stands. Yours &c at present -

K
20/8/00

To

P.N. Purnaiya Esq
Excise Commr
in Mysore

S(2

(34)

Bangalore

29th August

1900

My dear sir

I duly received

your D.O. regarding

draft rules for

settlement of

Damodar's claim

to [redacted] Abkari

mamma — I
shall let you have
them by Monday

6th September
1900
963 Bangalore
35

My dear Sir

I enclose a note
on the question of Settle-
ment of Inamdars'
claims & Abkari leases
with a Synopsis of typical
cases of alienated villages
which are entitled to
Excise revenue from

Kindly — with reference
to with reference to your
D.O. of 21st August —

The rules you find
Para 11. could easily
be amplified if the
ries are approved

Yours very sincerely
P. Minnaya

C. Sivaraja Iyengar
Asst Secretary

Draft. Encl to 8813

1 The Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules for the adjustment of the several items of revenue from toddy, connected with alienated villages, under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93.

Definitions

Section I Preliminary.

2. (1) Shop rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorized shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4)

Draft. Encl to 8[illegible]

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(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4)

(4) Tree-rent is the price paid to the owner of toddy-yielding trees for allowing the licensees of shops or tapsmen to draw toddy from them.

Section II The Farming System

Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.

3. Under the Farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or "Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, minus the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 5 per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

4. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm", a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government

government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue

5. The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise Revenue from Toddy, shall get only kist-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the "Grove Farm" includes both the Farm-rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the rent on account of the ownership of the trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and kist-rent to the proprietor of the village, $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the Farm rent or duty on Toddy, and $\frac{1}{5}$th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of kist-rent.

Section III The Preliminary Tree-tax System.

Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue

6 Under the preliminary tree-tax System which was in force in the year 1897-98, the "Grove farms" in alienated villages were, as a rule, not sold or leased by Government, the proprietors there of being left to lease them to toddy vend farmers or shop-keepers at such rates of tree rent as might be privately settled by themselves, so that the whole of the amount levied by Government for the trees tapped in alienated villages, was credited under tree tax, the tree-rent being recovered by the proprietors themselves. In such cases the proprietors entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get the refunds of the whole amount of tree-tax, as well as the shop-rent if any, minus the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 5 per cent and local cess payable to Government.

7. If the shop has drawn supplies of

of toddy from a government grove or from the grove in another alienated village, the adjustment shall be made in the manner laid down in para 3 above.

8 But in the case of certain alienated villages, the groves where of were attached to particular toddy farms in the year 1896-97, the proprietors not having been allowed to lease their trees privately for the year 1897-98, they will get for the year 1897-98 the same amount as is payable to them for the year 1896-97.

Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue

9. In cases where the proprietors were not allowed to lease their trees privately, the arrangements which existed in the year 1896-97 having been ordered to continue for the year 1897-98, the proprietors shall get the refunds of tree rent calculated at four annas per each tree tapped in their villages, minus local cess thereon payable to Government.

Section IV Tree-tax system.

Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.

10. Where the proprietor of an alienated village has to it a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to the shop in the village, to the the shop-rent & the tree-tax shall be payable to him, minus the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

11. If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, or for shops in Government villages, or for both, the tree-tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Government.

12. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of

of the liees shall be payable to such alienated villages as well as the rent of the shops therein, minus the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the liee-tax.

13 Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the liee-tax of the liees tapped for his shop either in Government occupied or unoccupied lands, minus the cost of Government establishment at 5 per cent, which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the liee-tax.

or in other alienated villages or lands

14. Where the Iraan is entitled to Excise Revenue, but has only liees, the Iraan should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most

most recent census. As
Government Revenue is to
Government population so
should Gram Revenue be
in relation to Gram population.
15. Where such Gram has no
population at all, the Gram
should get nothing beyond
the rent, if any and title to
Excise Revenue notwithstanding
and such rent shall be
at such rate as may be
settled between himself
and the Tapper.
16. Provided however, that
if the above trees have been
attached to any particular
shops from time immemorial,
the trees will be leased by
Government, as usual, to the
Licensees of such shops for
the rent at a rate not less
than four annas per tree
per annum to be payable
to the owners there of, the local
cess thereon being payable
to Government.
17. In cases where the proprietor of

Payments to those not entitled
to Excise Revenue

of an alienated village is not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy, for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of Shops.

18. Provided however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular Shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

Section V General.

Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue.

19. The following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for determining

determining the rights of
alienated villages to Excise
Revenue from Toddy:-

(1) When the investigation
of a claim to Toddy Revenue
is taken up, the first point
to be determined is, whether
such claim is for Excise
Revenue only, or for fee-rent
only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for
fee-rent only, a decision
should be recorded ac-
cording to the claimants'
own admission that he
is entitled only to fee-rent
on account of the fees
capped in his village,
but the local cess thereon
should be made payable
to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand,
the claim is for Excise
Revenue only, or for both
Excise Revenue and fee-
rent, the Inam Settle-
ment & the Title-Deed
should

should be the starting point. Where it is conclusively clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole Excise Revenue, viz, "Abkari" or "Panchbab" or only Toddy Excise has been conceded, the Inam Settlement should be adhered to. But when it is not so in consequence of ambiguous or doubtful words, such as "Ecechal Pyroo" instead of "Shendi" being used, the original sanad of the village and the beriz account of the year in which the village was alienated should be consulted to ascertain whether the Excise or Toddy was included in the assets of the total beriz which was alienated, and

and the finding should be duly recorded. The claim should only be admitted to the exclent- alienated, as established in each individual case.

20 If, in any case, there has been no enjoyment of Excise Revenue, within the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, the circumstances connected therewith should be reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

21 Also, if there are any special cases, in which, notwithstanding the absence of samands or recognition by the Sham Department, there has been an uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of not less than fifty years preceding the year 1892-93, the same should be specially reported with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for

4 for the orders of Government.

22. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

23. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise Revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

Government reserve right to make addition to 5 per cent for establishment charges.

24. The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 5 per cent for establishment-charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

Deputy Commissioners at liberty not to sell, or license Shops in alienated villages.

25. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the Shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many Shops, or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation, calculated in the manner laid down in para 14 above.

Aliences wish to compound with Government for lumpsum payment.

26. Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue upon the average for the 10 years, viz, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue

27 The revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a

a fluctuating item & the same way as Government Revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

Cases not coming under above rules.

28. Cases, if any, not coming within the provisions of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

Settlement of claims not to be delayed.

29. The settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to Inddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the Official Gazette. They

They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by an Assistant Commissioner under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

30 The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible should be conducted in the manner laid down in sections 201 & 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in para 29 above, together with a calender in the Form A hereto appended.

How enquiry should be conducted.

sd: (C. S.)

Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Dept.

sd/ M Durnaga

Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.
18th September
1900.

A-

Calender of a claim to Toddy Revenue enquired by - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - District

Name of taluk	Name of Mokli, Samant or Magani	Name of Sara-Kan, Lodi or Kayangutta village.	Name of Pradhan, Jadidar or Kayangutta-Adhi	Documents relied upon	Witnesses examined	Finding	Amount awarded if any	Grounds of decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- - - - - - - - - - District

Dated - - - - - - 1900.

Deputy Commissioner
- - - - - - District

814

11th September 1900

Bangalore

My dear Mr Venkatrangaiengar,

Excise Commr's D.O.

of the 6th instant to the address of the Secretary, enclosing a note on the question of settlement of Inamdars' claims to Abkari Revenue with a synopsis of typical cases —

With reference to the above I am to state that the revised set of rules referred to in para 14 of the note was not received in this office & to request that the same may be kindly sent at your early convenience,

Yours very truly

N

11/9/00

you have these in time

Yours sincerely

B Ramadas

C Seenivasagam

Revenue Secretary

Bangalore

415

My dear Sir,

As desired in your D.O. of the 18th I send draft-rules re Inamdars Claims to Abkari Revenue.

In my D.O. of even date I stated that I also stated the important rule

ven in para 11 of
note & that if
therein submitted
idea was accepted
the rules could
amed which
on nature of
relegation into
sis and adjust
f revenues

connected with
Drains now in the
hands of Govt. But-
as you have desired
for the full text of
rules in your DO.
of the 7th Inst under
reply I have re-
framed them in
in toto
stating that

32 d 1/4

Note on the question of Settlement of Inamdar's claims to Abkari Revenue.

1. The question of Inamdars' title to toddy excise requires very early settlement. At present a very few of them — receive advances of the amount of shop rent of their Inam shops minus working charges at 5 per cent. These represent a small fraction only of the entire number, namely $\frac{202}{2271}$. Till before the introduction of the tree-tax system, a certain number of Inamdars possessing toddy only, also received such advances. This was to the extent of the toddy rent realised, minus working, that is collection ie establishment charges, at 5 per cent. Their number also was small, Representing a small fraction — namely $\frac{132}{2271}$. There are in the Province at present

at present — 2271 Inam Villages. These that are now getting any partial Revenue even, represent only a small proportion of the number. On what principle or principles the solution should be based is now the point.

2. The first consideration seems to be, to estimate the magnitude of the Revenue involved. No Special Statistics are available for this purpose. A rough idea could only be formed. Firstly, from the proportion of the number of inam villages to the total number of Government villages; Secondly, from the same relation between the respective populations; Thirdly, from the number of trees tapped for the Inam Shops; and fourthly, also from the proportion of private trees to Government trees tapped. The village ratio is as 19,457 : 2271. Population is as 616,140 : 71,915. Though the number of Inam Villages is large being over two thousand, yet there

there are Imam shops, at present in working condition in only 202; and in 53, there are both shops and groves. For these working shops, about 24,111 trees have been tapped. No doubt, these two hundred and odd cases demand first attention. For these, as well as for the rest, the general question has to be fully considered all the same. For example, if the particular Imam has the Excise title conceded to it, its case also will have to be considered, although it may be distinguished from the above category as one where the shop was, and has not long since fallen into disuse. Similarly the case where there was no shop at all, although the Imam has the Abkari revenue conceded by the Sanad. About 255 villages may be taken to be in current working; and about three-fourths of the rest, say about 1750 may show tangible claims according to their Sanad. The number of private trees tapped

is about 145,474. These figures are not of any very great value, because they include trees in Inam and in Government holdings.

3. A rough idea of the revenue involved in this concession of claim, may be formed from the Grove and Shop rentals realised in Inam villages in the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 which are as follows:—

Years	Revenue						Total		
	Shop-rent			Grove-rent					
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
1892-93	38323	5	6	19352	14	3	57676	3	9
1893-94	53305	13	4	48432	7	1	101738	4	5
1894-95	44588	1	"	25666	3	1	70254	4	1
1895-96	44209	8	6	43029	10	8	87239	"	"
1896-97	43526	8	6	21745	6	8	65271	15	2
Total	223953	2	4	158226	9	1	382179	11	5

4. The case of Inamdars without current-working shops may be first considered. At present, ie Since 1897-98 after the introduction of the D. D. System, they are not enjoying any revenue except tree-rent. But as consideration is now also intended to be given to their case on equitable principles, giving due recognition to their title,

and

and giving them the benefil- of con
sumption in their villages on lines
Similar to what has been adopted
in determining the revenue between
Madras and Mysore, the treatment
required in these cases seems to be
Simply to determine the proportion-
ate revenue on the consumption and
make an annual lump Sum grant,
or to capitalise it and once for all
compensate them by any aggregate
sum. It must be borne in mind that
the calculation of the proportionate
revenue in these cases cannot rest
on any certain and reliable basis and
cannot be freed absolutely from
guess.

5. If the consideration of these
cases is put by, then the number to
be dealt with become quite small
only within three hundred. In this
number the first in order for disposal
is that class of Inam which now

Enjoys

enjoys the revenue. This class of shops consists of those that have their own supply trees for their own shops; and secondly those that have shops only and depend partly or wholly on external supply either from private trees or shops trees or even Government trees. Government trees are now freely marked for such shops, as the tax is collected by Government, and at present is not even held in suspense is shown separately in Provincial accounts pending the final decision of the question by Government. In these cases, the shop rents will be determined annually during the sales. The tree-tax could however be ascertained with complete accuracy, as at present accounts are maintained to show what trees and where, and how many are tapped for these shops. Should they be pronounced as entitled to get the tree-tax also, the amount readily ascertainable from the accounts will have to be added to the amount of shop rent, and

the

the total amount - including shop rent - and tree-tax will have to be paid annually deducting establishment charges according to the ratio (5 per cent) now laid down.

6. The question is thus proposed to be solved on the principle that Revenue from duty or tax should follow locality of consumption, as has been now recognised between Madras and Mysore.

7. Men will be left - the cases of those Inam villages which contain Grove or groves only but no shops, and from which supply is drawn to shops outside either Inam or Government. There are numerous places where Government shops depend mainly on private or Inam groves. If the revenue should go to the place of consumption, then these proprietors of vast numbers of trees get nothing more beyond the tree-rent. This measure is at present highly unpopular with them. They do not understand or do not accept the argument based on the principle of consumption; why, when their trees

are

are tapped, they should not get the tax, as even if the tree is taxed wherever it is situated, the consumption is controlled and the tax could as well be put on production, in the same way and with the same convenience as on consumption 2/

8. So far as Government is concerned its interests are unaffected where the party owning the shop and the one possessing the grove are Dwandars. Between these two, the shop rent and the tree tax both are shared but do not go into Government treasury. It may therefore be contended that Government may adopt the one or the other. But it is not so. Government would lose all the tax on Dwandar trees tapped for Government shops.

9. This view distributing revenue from tax according to the place of consumption seems to have preference.

9. It will be an omission not to state the other arguments adduced by the proprietors of trees only. They point out that the consumption principle has not been adopted where arrack is concerned between Mysore Territory and British Provinces.

Re

The case is the same with Foreign liquor. Ganja affords another instance. In these matters no reciprocity is observed. Customs duties on Foreign liquor consumed in Mysore do not come to Mysore Treasury. Arrack is not even allowed to be imported. Ganja must have its duty prepaid before a stalk could be brought here. These therefore they argue from exceptions and do not yield revenue in Mysore according to locality of consumption; and urge that the production should be taxed as in that manner they will be benefited.

10. But these arguments do not commend themselves as sound, for the reason that both parties are not similarly situated in regard to each one of these branches. We do not produce any opium. When Ganja is available for export, certainly we can levy a duty before allowing its export. Export or import of country Spirits on either side is prohibited without payment of duty. Foreign liquor is not Indian. It is needless further

to settle this matter. The arguments advanced pro and con are briefly reiterated for the information of Government.

11. The adjustment of claims will be simple if the following method is adopted:—

If the Inam is entitled to Excise Revenue —

(1) where the Inam has its own shop, it should get the entire shop rent.

(2) If the shop rent is collected by Government, 5 per cent should be deducted.

(3) If the trees in the Inam are tapped for the shop within it, the tree tax on these trees should go to the Inam.

(4) If the tree tax is collected by Government agency, as it should be, then 5 per cent should be deducted as above.

(5) If the trees are in Government land outside the Inam, then the tree tax to be refunded should be further (ie in addition to the 5 per-cent of rules 2 and 4) subjected to a reduction of four annas per

per tree or of any amount which for the year concerned is declared by Government to be the leviable rate of tree rent.

(6) If the trees are in private land, then the tree rent is subject to an understanding between the proprietor and the Inamdar or the Shopman in the Inam for whose shop the tree is tapped.

(7) Where the Inam is entitled to Excise revenue, but has only trees, the Inam should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most recent census. As government revenue is to ~~Government~~ population, so should Inam revenue be in relation to Inam population.

(8). Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond tree rent, its sanad title to Excise revenue notwithstanding.

12. A Synopsis of typical cases is appended

13. The only question remaining to be discussed is on what lines should the existence or otherwise of the title be decided. The doubtful Sanads may be again consulted. Where the Inam Settlement is not manifestly incorrect, it should be adhered to where it clearly concedes the ab Kari & Punjabat Revenue. Where it merely concedes the Revenue from date-trees "Erachal Payroo" Sanad should again be invariably consulted and enjoyment enquired into. What phraseology in the Sanad should or should not be regarded as alienating the grant must form the subject of a separate set of rules, the consideration of the present subject being restricted to the concession of tree-tax ~~extent~~ and to the extent of such concession in the several typical instances.

14. A revised Set of rules is also submitted.

F. Wyniaard Jr

Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

35 1/6

Synopsis of the typical cases of alienated villages which are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy.

I Alienated villages which have neither shops nor groves.

Bangalore District. Jodi Halipe-Kaderhalli is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy; but it has neither a shop nor groves. About 50 residents of this village resort to the shop at the Government village Rajarhavi. At present no revenue is derived by this village, there being neither a shop nor a grove in it.

Sarvamanya Kamadhanpala village in the Colorpet Sub-Taluk is another instance. About 48 residents of this village resort to the shop at the Government village Kyasapura. Amount advanced is nil.

Sarvamanya Madapura —

in the Channapatna Taluq is the third instance. About 20 residents of this village resort to the shops at Kodamballi. Amount advanced is nil.

Kolar District. The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy; but they have neither shops nor groves, so that the toddy drinkers thereof resort to the shops in government villages:-

Taluk	Village
Srinivaspur	(1) Jodi Ramapura Agrahar (2) Kallandahalli
Chintamany	Jodi Marinakkehalli
Srinivaspur	Jodi Sipehalli
Chickballapur	Jodi Anakamma.

Amounts advanced are nil.

Tumkur District. The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy; but they have neither shops nor groves:-

Taluk

Taluk	Village
Tumkur	(1) Bhobalaprahar (2) Puttiasandra (3) Satyamangala
Madhugiri	(1) Ranganahalli (2) Kempalammanhalli (3) Byrenhalli
Tiptur	Benakanakare
Kunigal	(1) Beerganhalli (2) Balanahalli (3) Lakkasettipura (4) Kodiaprahal Koppal.

Amount advanced is nil

Mysore District: The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy but they have neither Shops nor proves:—

Taluk	Village
Mysore	(1) Nachenahalli. A shop existed here upto the year 1896-97, but subsequently it was ordered to be closed owing to its close proximity to the Mysore City shops (2) Arsikere.
Ranjangud	(1) Manahalli (2) Hattivalu
Mandya	(1) Kestura (2) Honnakare

Amount advanced is nil.

Hassan.

Hassan District. The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor proves:—

Taluk	Village
Arkalgud	(1) Bilapula
	(2) Hademur
	(3) Karegula
Chennarayapatna	(1) Hosahalli
	(2) Ootteahalli
Belur	(1) Settihalli
	(2) Belavadi

Amount advanced is nil

Kadur District. The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, but they have neither shops nor proves:—

Taluk	Village
Kadur	Machenahalli

Amount advanced is nil.

Shimoga District. The following villages are entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, but they have neither proves nor shops:—

Taluk	Village
Honnahalli	Kunipal Katte
Sorab	Andavalli

Amount—

Amount advanced is Nil

II Alienated Villages which have both shops and groves.

Bangalore District. The Damanapura Jodi village in the Channapatna taluq has both a shop and groves. The groves of this village supply toddy to the shops in the Government villages of Byrapatna and Channapatna Kasba. There are only about 15 toddy drinkers in this village. Travellers on the Mysore road and toddy drinkers in the neighbouring Government villages of Mudigare, Shettihalli &c resort to this shop Amount advanced on account of shop and grove rent are Rs 3208-4-04 2110 respectively. Trees tapped for 1899-1900 were 166.

Marlelukuppe Sarvamanya village in the Kankanhalli taluq has both a shop and a small grove. The supply from this grove being insufficient, the shop taps trees both in occupied and unoccupied lands in the Government village Rayasandra of the same taluq. The toddy drinkers residing

residing in this village are about 87. Those of the neighbouring Government villages also resort to it. The Deputy Commissioner has not granted any advance pending enquiry. Trees tapped Amounted to 110 in 1899–1900.

Kolar District: The Godi Ajjapalli in the Kolar taluk and Godi Mallenahalli in the Coniecondur taluk have both shops and groves, and are self-supporting. From the Ajjapalli groves Kolar Shop gets its supply. No amount has been advanced by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. Only 7 cocoanut trees were licensed for the Ajjapally shop and 180 for the Mallenahally shop during 1899-1900, as no more fit trees were available.

Tumkur District. The Jarami, Byramahalli and Sirangare Godi villages in the Madhigiri taluk, Borasandra and Golhalli villages in the Sira taluq, Bandihalli, Gottegare in the Kunigal taluq, Sarthavalli in the Tiptur taluk, and Jajahayanhalli and Venkatapura in the Pavagada taluk have both shops and groves.

The

The following table shows the amount of advance made to the Inamdars and the number of trees tapped by the Shops:—

Taluk	Village	Advance made both for Shops & Grove Before D.D.	Trees tapped
Maddiguri	Sarani	1700-0-0	230
	Bojranhalli	" - " - "	119
	Sivangere	320 - " - "	59
Sira	Borasandra	1800 - " - "	123
	Gollahalli	" — " - "	67
Kunigal	Bumdihalli	" — " - "	"
	Gottigere	230 — " - "	81
Tiptur	Sarthavalli	450 - " - "	68
Pavagada	Gajoorayenhalli	2800 - " - "	339
	Venkatapura	405 - 0 - " - "	350.

Mysore district— The Debbur Sarvamanya village, Nanjangud taluk, has both a Shop and groves. The Shop gets its supply from the groves in this village, another Inam village Hartale, and Government village Kyathanahalli. There are about 50 toddy drinkers in this village. Amount advanced was Rs 1279-11-0 on account of both shop and grove. Trees tapped were 118.

Kasavanhalli

Kasavanhalli Kayempatta village has both a shop and — Groves. The Shop gets its supply from the Groves in this village and also from Government grove in Laxmanpura. Amount — advanced was Rs 1057-8-0 on account of both Shop and grove. Total number of trees licensed amounted to 96.

Shemoga District:- Hunsegatta Inam village in the Honnahalli taluk has both a shop and grove. No advance has been made by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. The trees tapped were 56

III :- Alienated villages which have Shops only

Bangalore District:- Hindiganal village in the Hoskote Taluq has only a Shop, which gets its supply from other Inam Villages, viz:— Attibande, Dalasipare, Siddanhalli, Kodur, Kadahalli and Gaddalahalli Puna. No advance has been made by the Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry. Trees tapped amounted to 210.

Inamdar

Tumkur District. Chickseebi Lakkamanaya Village and Godi Kaddarahalli village in the Tumkur Taluk, have only Shops, but no groves. They get their supply from the Government groves. The amount advanced was Rs 2539. Trees tapped for the Chickseebi and Kaddarahalli villages amounted to 120 and 130 respectively.

Mysore District. The Inam villages of Maddur, Mamahalli and Kollahalli in the Nanjangud taluk, have only Shops, but no groves. They get their supply from Government villages. Only the Inamdar of the Kallahally village has received an advance of Rs 333, while the cases of others are pending enquiry. Trees tapped in the above villages were 160, 80 and 83 respectively.

Hassan District. Bandisettihalli Inam Village in the Hole-Narsipur Taluq has only a Shop, but no Grove. It gets its supply from a Government

Government grove in Bantrahal village. Amount advanced was Rs 1800. Trees tapped amounted to 180 trees.

IV. Alienated villages which possess groves only.

Bangalore District. Bopinarnahalli or Panterpalya, Bangalore taluk, has only a grove which supplies toddy to the Bangalore city shop. No advance was made pending enquiry.

Dollahalli, Kankanhalli taluq, has only a grove which supplies toddy to the Government shops at Kenkatrayadoddi and Kootapondahalli. Amount advanced before D.D. was Rs 219-4-10. No advance has been made after the introduction of the D.D. System.

Tumkur District. Gudattinanahally and Kittapura in the Madhugiri taluk have only groves which supply toddy to Government shops. Amount advanced before D.D.

on

on account of Guddathimanahalli was Rs 12. The other village has received no advance pending enquiry.

Mysore District – Kattaradipura and Hottawalu in the Nanjangud taluk have only groves which supply toddy to Government shops. No advance has been ordered by Deputy Commissioner pending enquiry.

Hassan District: Somenahalli in the Belur taluk, has only a grove which supplies toddy to Government shops. No amount has been advanced pending enquiry into the claims of the Inamdars to Toddy Revenue.

V Depopulated alienated villages having a title to Excise Revenue from Toddy.

Mysore District. Benojahalli village, Nanjangud Talug. is depopulated. It has a date grove which supplies toddy to Government shops. The ryots of Chennapuri Government village cultivate the lands in it. No amount has been advanced pending enquiry.

M Purnaiya
Excise Commissioner
4/9/1900. in Mysore

Draft for forwarding

To

The Superintendent
Government Printing
in Mysore

No 3767 / Gn 183 dated 6/11/00
Dated 6th November 1900.

Has the honor to forward herewith a ~~note~~ (1) note on the question of settlement of Inamdar's claim to toddy revenue together with a synopsis of the typical cases of alienated villages and (2) a draft of Rules for the adjustment of the several items of Revenue connected with alienated villages, and to request that the same may be printed and ~~final proofs~~ a dozen copies each of final proofs sent at an early date

"B O"
5/11/00
For Secretary

KG
5/11/00.

39

Proc^s of the Gov^t of Mysore.

Order:— 2074-83 / R.F. 166 ~~of~~ 92 dt 2/8/93

Draft for approval.
To the 2nd Councillor. 27/7

Read 27.7.93

The question of the settlement of the Inamdar claim to the Toddy revenue of their villages in Mysore has for some time past been pending final decision of Gov^t. In proc^s no. 443-51-R 69 dated 11th July 1893 an enquiry was directed into the claim of each Inamdar, and the attendance of the Deputy Commissioners was specially called to certain main heads on which information was required. In a small number of cases reports were accordingly submitted for the orders of Government. The principle on which

~~Read~~ Print & issue at once. Before long so please leave out Nadeu ~~Nadeu~~ (Mysore District) halle in the list of special cases attended to by the Special Comm^r reports. This village was evidently entered in the Synopsis by an oversight & the Inamdar's name which has appeared in the Gazette as entitled to the rent better of this by a demi official enquiry. - C

Issues
Letter dd.
enquiry 29-7-93
29/7

the claims should be settled
not having been expressly
laid down, the reports were
not such as to enable the
Government to pass final
orders without further
enquiry. Government
are now pleased to issue the
~~accordingly approve of the~~
following rules for the settle-
ment of the claims of holders
of alienated villages to
the several items of revenue
from toddy in connection
with their villages and
their adjustment under
each of the systems introduced
since the years 1892-93, and
The Deputy Commrs of districts are requested
to enquire into all such claims either by themselves or by Aptas or ours under their Directions
in conformity with the rules
and submit their reports
to the Excise Commr.

in such form as will
admit of his passing them
on with his own opinion for
the final orders of Govern-
ment without directing
a further investigation
or calling for additional
information

(Here enter Rules as corrected)

27/7/01

Secretary

27/7/01.

To The Excise Commrs.
in Mysore with the records of enquiry
already received for resubmission.
The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.
Dy. Commrs. of Distts.

The records will be sent
with a separate draft

DRAFT.

1. The Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following Rules for the adjustment of the several items of revenue from toddy, connected with alienated villages, under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93 :—

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) Shop-rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorized shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove-rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4) Tree-rent is the price paid to the owner of toddy-yielding trees for allowing the licensees of shops or tapmen to draw toddy from them.

SECTION II.—THE FARMING SYSTEM.

3. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or "Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at ₹ per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

4. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm," a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

5. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get only tree-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the "Grove Farm" includes both the farm-rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the tree-rent on account of the ownership of the trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and *tree-rent to the proprietor* of the village, $\frac{4}{5}$ of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the farm-rent or duty on toddy, and $\frac{1}{5}$th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of tree-rent.

SECTION III.—THE PRELIMINARY TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

6. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the preliminary tree-tax system which was in force in the year 1897-98, the "Grove Farms" in alienated villages were, as a rule, not sold or leased by Government, the proprietors thereof being left to lease them to toddy vend-farmers or shop-keepers at such rates of tree-rent as might be privately settled by themselves, so that the whole of the amount levied by Government for the trees tapped in alienated villages, was credited under tree-tax, the tree-rent being recovered by the proprietors themselves. In such cases the proprietors entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, shall get the refund of

the whole amount of tree-tax, as well as the shop-rent, if any, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent and local cess payable to Government.

7. If the shop has drawn supplies of toddy from a Government grove or from the grove in another alienated village, the adjustment shall be made in the manner laid down in para 3 above.

8. But in the case of certain alienated villages, the groves whereof were attached to particular toddy farms in the year 1896-97, the proprietors not having been allowed to lease their trees privately, for the year 1897-98, they will get for the year 1897-98, the same amount as is payable to them for the year 1896-97.

9. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietors were not allowed to lease their trees privately, the arrangements which existed in the year 1896-97, having been ordered to continue for the year 1897-98, the proprietors shall get the refund of tree-rent calculated at four annas for each tree tapped in their villages, *minus* local cess thereon payable to Government.

SECTION IV.—TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

10. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Where the proprietor of an alienated village has both a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to the shop in the village, both the shop-rent and the tree-tax shall be payable to him, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

11. If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages *not entitled* to Excise Revenue from toddy, or for shops in Government villages, or for both, the tree-tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Government.

12. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages, *entitled* to Excise Revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of the trees shall be payable to such alienated villages, as well as the rent of the shops therein, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

13. Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the tree-tax of the trees tapped for his shop either in Government occupied or unoccupied lands or in other alienated villages or lands, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent, which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

14. Where the Inam is entitled to Excise Revenue, but has only trees, the Inam should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most recent census. As Government Revenue is to Government population so should Inam Revenue be in relation to Inam population.

15. Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond the rent, its sannad title to Excise Revenue notwithstanding, and such rent shall be at such rate as may be settled between himself and the tapper.

16. Provided, however, that if the above trees have been attached to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees will be leased by Government, as usual, to the licensees of such shops for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

17. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietor of an alienated village is not entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy, for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of shops.

18. Provided, however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

19. *Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue.*—he following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners 'Districts for determining the rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue from ddy :—

(1) When the investigation of a claim to Toddy Revenue is taken up, the first point to be determined is, whether such claim is for Excise Revenue only, or for tree-rent only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for tree-rent only, a decision should be recorded according to the claimant's own admission that he is entitled only to tree-rent on account of the trees tapped in his village, but the local cess thereon should be made payable to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand, the claim is for Excise Revenue only, or for both Excise Revenue and tree-rent, the Inam Settlement and the Title-Deed should be the starting point. Where it is conclusively clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole Excise Revenue, *viz.*, "Abkari" or "Panchbab," or only Toddy Excise has been conceded, the Inam Settlement should be adhered to. But when it is not so in consequence of ambiguous or doubtful words such as "Eechal Pyru" instead of "Shendi" being used, the original sannad of the village and the beriz account of the year in which the village was alienated, should be consulted to ascertain whether the Excise on toddy was included in the assets of the total beriz which was alienated, and the finding should be duly recorded. The claim should only be admitted to the extent alienated, as established in each individual case.

20. If in any case, there has been no enjoyment of Excise Revenue, within the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, the circumstances connected therewith should be reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

21. Also, if there are any special cases, in which, notwithstanding the absence of sannads or recognition by the Inam Department, there has been an uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of not less than fifty years preceding the year 1892-93, the same should be specially reported with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

22. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

23. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise Revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to Excise Revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

24. *Government reserve right to make addition to 6 per cent for Establishment charges.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 6 per cent for establishment charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

25. *Deputy Commissioners at liberty not to sell, or license shops in alienated villages.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops, or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation, calculated in the manner laid down in para 14 above.

26. *Aliences wish to compound with Government for lump sum payment.*—Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise Revenue are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise Revenue upon the average for the ten years, *i. e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

27. *Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue.*—The Revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a fluctuating item in the same way

as Government Revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

28. *Cases not coming under above rules.*—Cases, if any, not coming within the purview of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

29. *Settlement of claims not to be delayed.*—The Settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to toddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the Official Gazette. They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by an Assistant Commissioner under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

30. *How enquiry should be conducted.*—The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Sections 201 & 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in para 29 above, together with a calendar in the Form A hereto appended.

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

A—Calendar of a claim to Toddy Revenue enquired by.....District.

Name of Taluk.	Name of Hobli, Summat or Magani.	Name of Sarva-Inam, Jodi or Kayamgutta village.	Name of Inamdar, Joddar or Kayamgutadar.	Documents etc., relied upon.	Witnesses examined.	Finding.	Amount awarded if any.	Grounds of decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

.....District,

Dated ..... 1900.

Deputy Commissioner,

District.

MGCPB—4-2-01—12.

No. 2074-83—R. F. 166-92, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND AUGUST 1901.

ORDER—The question of the settlement of the Inamdars' claim to the toddy revenue of their villages in Mysore has for some time past been pending the final decision of Government. In Proceedings No. 443-51—R. 69, dated 11th July 1893 an enquiry was directed into the claim of each Inamdar, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners was specially called to certain main heads on which information was required. In a small number of cases reports were accordingly submitted for the orders of Government. The principle on which the claims should be settled not having been expressly laid down, the reports were not such as to enable Government to pass final orders without further enquiry. Government are now pleased to issue the following rules for the settlement of the claims of holders of alienated villages to the several items of revenue from toddy in connection with their villages and their adjustment under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to enquire either by themselves or by Assistant Commissioners under their directions, into all such claims in conformity with the rules and submit their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as will admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

RULES.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules for the adjustment of the several items of revenue from toddy, connected with alienated villages, under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93 :—

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Definitions.*—(1) Shop-rent is the amount of license fee for the right of vending toddy in an authorized shop, the amount being determined by the result of the auction sale of the shop.

(2) Grove rent is the amount realized by selling by public auction or by otherwise leasing the right of drawing toddy from the trees in a grove.

(3) Tree-tax is the fee charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy.

(4) Tree-rent is the price paid to the owner of toddy-yielding trees for allowing the licensees of shops or tapmen to draw toddy from them.

SECTION II.—THE FARMING SYSTEM.

2. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the farming system which was in force for five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97, the proprietor of an alienated village who is entitled to Excise revenue from toddy shall get the whole of the rent of the "Shop Farm" or "Grove Farm" or of both, realized in his village, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent, and local cess payable to Government.

3. If his shop has obtained supplies of toddy from any Government grove or from the grove of any other alienated village, not separately sold as an independent "Grove Farm," a deduction should also be made from the above amount at the rate of four annas for each tree tapped for his shop. If the tapped trees belong to a Government grove, the amount thus deducted shall be credited to Government; or if they belong to another alienated village, it shall be paid to the proprietor of such village, the local cess thereon being credited to Government.

4. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—The proprietor of an alienated village not entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, shall get only tree-rent on account of the "Grove Farm" sold in his village. As the "Grove Farm" includes both the farm-rent on account of the right of drawing or removing toddy from the trees, and the tree-rent on account of the ownership of the trees leased to be tapped, the toddy rent being payable to Government and *tree-rent to the proprietor* of the village, 4/5ths of the rent of the "Grove Farm" shall be credited to Government on account of the farm-rent or duty on toddy, and 1/5th only shall be paid to the proprietor on account of tree-rent.

SECTION III.—THE PRELIMINARY TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

5. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Under the preliminary tree-tax system which was in force in the year 1897-98, the "Grove Farms" in alienated villages were, as a rule, not sold or leased by Government, the proprietors thereof being left to lease them to toddy vend-farmers or shop-keepers at such rates of tree-rent as might be privately settled by themselves, so that the whole of the amount levied by Government for the trees tapped in alienated villages, was credited under tree-tax, the tree-rent being recovered by the proprietors themselves. In such cases the proprietors entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, shall get the refund of the whole amount of tree-tax, as well as the shop-rent, if any, *minus* the proportionate cost of establishment charges at 6 per cent and local cess payable to Government.

6. If the shop has drawn supplies of toddy from a Government grove or from the grove in another alienated village, the adjustment shall be made in the manner laid down in para 3 above.

7. But in the case of certain alienated villages, the groves whereof were attached to particular toddy farms in the year 1896-97, the proprietors not having been allowed to lease their trees privately, for the year 1897-98, they will get for the year 1897-98 the same amount as is payable to them for the year 1896-97.

8. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietors were not allowed to lease their trees privately, the arrangements which existed in the year 1896-97, having been ordered to continue for the year 1897-98, the proprietors shall get the refund of tree-rent calculated at four annas for each tree tapped in their villages *minus* local cess thereon payable to Government.

SECTION IV—TREE-TAX SYSTEM.

9. *Payments to those entitled to Excise Revenue.*—Where the proprietor of an alienated village has both a shop and a date grove in his village, and the trees in the grove are tapped for the supply of toddy only to the shop in the village, both the shop-rent and the tree-tax shall be payable to him, minus the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

10. If trees in his village are tapped also for shops in other alienated villages *not entitled* to Excise revenue from toddy, or for shops in Government villages, or for both, the tree-tax of such trees, as well as the rent of the shops and the local cess on the tree-tax shall be payable to Government.

11. If the trees are tapped for shops in other alienated villages *entitled* to Excise revenue from toddy, the tree-tax of the trees shall be payable to such alienated villages, as well as the rent of the shops therein, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

12. Where the proprietor has only a shop in his village, the shop-rent shall be payable to him, as well as the tree-tax of the trees tapped for his shop either in Government occupied or unoccupied lands or in other alienated villages or lands, *minus* the cost of Government establishment at 6 per cent, which shall be payable to Government, as well as the local cess on the tree-tax.

13. Where the Inam is entitled to Excise revenue, but has only trees, the Inam should get an annual lump sum grant calculated once for all on the population in the village according to the most recent Census. As Government revenue is to Government population so should Inam Revenue be in relation to Inam population.

14. Where such Inam has no population at all, the Inam should get nothing beyond the rent, its sannad title to Excise revenue notwithstanding, and such rent shall be at such rate as may be settled between himself and the tapper.

15. Provided, however, that if the above trees have been attached to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees will be leased by Government, as usual, to the licensees of such shops for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

16. *Payments to those not entitled to Excise Revenue.*—In cases where the proprietor of an alienated village is not entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, he will be at liberty to lease his trees to the licensees of shops for the manufacture of toddy, for such tree-rent as may be settled between himself and the licensees of shops.

17. Provided, however, that if his trees have been attached or assigned to any particular shops from time immemorial, the trees in such groves will be leased by Government as usual, to the licensees of such shops, for tree-rent at a rate not less than four annas per tree per annum, to be payable to the owners thereof, the local cess thereon being payable to Government.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

18. *Procedure for determining rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue.*—The following procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for determining the rights of alienated villages to Excise Revenue from toddy :—

(1) When the investigation of a claim to Toddy revenue is taken up, the first point to be determined is, whether such claim is for Excise revenue only, or for tree-rent only, or for both.

(2) If the claim is for tree-rent only, a decision should be recorded according to the claimant's own admission that he is entitled only to tree-rent on account of the trees tapped in his village, but the local cess thereon should be made payable to Government.

(3) If, on the other hand, the claim is for Excise revenue only, or for both Excise revenue and tree-rent, the Inam Settlement and the Title-Deed should be the starting point. Where it is conclusively clear from the Inam Settlement Register that the whole Excise revenue, *viz.*, "Abkari" or "Panchbab," or only Toddy Excise has been conceded, the Inam Settlement should be adhered to. But when it is not so in consequence of ambiguous or doubtful words, such as "Eechal Pyru" instead of "Shendi" being used, the original sannad of the village and the beriz account of the year in which the village was alienated, should be consulted to ascertain whether the Excise on toddy was included in the assets of the total beriz which was alienated, and the finding should be duly recorded. The claim should only be admitted to the extent alienated, as established in each individual case.

19. If in any case, there has been no enjoyment of Excise revenue, within the twelve years preceding the year 1892-93, the circumstances connected therewith should be reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

20. Also, if there are any special cases, in which, notwithstanding the absence of sannads or recognition by the Inam Department, there has been an uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of not less than fifty years preceding the year 1892-93, the same should be specially reported, with the Excise Commissioner's opinion, for the orders of Government.

21. Pendency of claim before a Revenue Court is no interruption within the meaning of this rule.

22. Where it is clear that the Inam Settlement has not conceded the right to Excise revenue from toddy, the claimant should be awarded tree-rent only. But where it has been conclusively established that the claimant is entitled to Excise revenue from toddy, the finding should be duly recorded and the award made accordingly.

23. *Government reserve right to make addition to 6 per cent for Establishment charges.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right of making such reasonable addition to the aforesaid 6 per cent for establishment charges as from time to time they may consider necessary.

24. *Deputy Commissioners at liberty not to sell, or license shops in alienated villages.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be at liberty, under the provisions of Excise Laws, not to sell or license the shops in alienated villages, on the ground of there being too many shops, or for any other valid reason, the proprietors of such villages being awarded reasonable amount of compensation, calculated in the manner laid down in para 13 above.

25. *Alienees wish to compound wtih Government for lump sum payment.*—Wherever the proprietors of alienated villages entitled to Excise revenue are willing to compound with Government for an immediate payment not exceeding 20 times the net annual income from Excise revenue upon the average for the ten years, *i. e.*, of five years prior to 1873 and of five years ending 30th June 1896, the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

26. *Revenue of alienated villages fluctuates as Government Revenue.*—The revenue of alienated villages must necessarily be a fluctuating item in the same way as Government revenue. But when once the claim is decided on its merits, the payment to be made to the claimant in each succeeding year would, under existing conditions, be a matter of mere routine.

27. *Cases not coming under above rules.*—Cases, if any, not coming within the purview of the foregoing rules, should form the subject of a special communication.

28. *Settlement of claims not to be delayed.*—The settlement of the claims of the proprietors of alienated villages to toddy revenue has long been delayed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will fix a reasonable time within which all such claims should be preferred and give due publicity to the same by a notice in the official Gazette. They should afterwards lose no time either by themselves or by Assistant Commissioners under their directions, in enquiring into all such claims and forwarding their reports to the Excise Commissioner in such form as would admit of his passing them on with his own opinion for the final orders of Government, without directing a further investigation or calling for additional information.

29. *How enquiry should be conducted.*—The record of the enquiry in each case, which, as far as possible, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Sections 201 and 202 of the Land Revenue Code, should accompany the report referred to in para 28 above, together with a calendar in the Form A hereto appended.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Excise, dated 2nd August 1901.

A.—Calendar of a claim to Toddy Revenue enquired into by .....District.

Name of Taluk.	Name of Hobli, Sammat or Mägani.	Name of Sarva-Inam, Jodi or Kayamgutta village.	Name of Inamdar, Jodidar or Kayamguttadar.	Documents, etc., relied upon.	Witnesses examined.	Finding.	Amount awarded, if any.	Grounds of decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

.....DISTRICT,
Dated..... .....190 .

Deputy Commissioner,
.....*District.*

Exd—C. V.

1901-1902

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

EXCISE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 2nd August 1901

No. 2074-83
R. F. 166-9

Issuing rules for the settlement of the claims of holders of alienated villages to the several items of revenue from Toddy in connection with their villages, and their adjustment under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93.

SBP—7-8-1901—500

30th July 1904
Bangalore

508

My dear sir,

I am directed to enquire whether the name of the village Nachenhalli Mysore District may be omitted from the list of typical cases furnished by you in connection with the ~~Inam~~ draft rules i.e. - the Inamdars' claim to toddy revenue, as ~~on the~~ ~~on the~~ ~~appears to be a~~ the village ~~—~~ appears to have been entered by an oversight ~~and~~ and about which you promised to write officially rectifying the mistake

Yours Sincerely
H
31/7

P. N. Purnaiya Esq
B.A.
Excise Commr.

Rec'd 3/30/01
In Epsom Branch

Bring up with this official answer to enclosure 4/3/01

469

3rd August 1901

Bangalore -

My dear Sir

In reply to your D.O. yesterday requiring if Nachanhalli village can be removed from the list of villages classed as having no liquor in the Synopsis attached to my memo regarding Inamdars Title to Toddy

reference, I beg to say that Nashanhalli village contains numerous trees. Its mention under that head was a mistake I beg therefore you will kindly rectify the same. I have forwarded an official communication to the effect to-day.

The delay in sending this communication was due to my absence all last week from Head Quarters as I was touring in parts of Tumkur and Kolar districts. I returned to Bangalore yesterday.

Yours sincerely
M Venkaya

A. Ananta Narayana Esq. B.A.

Submitted,
the correction referred to has been made
16/5/1904

Ex.
6.8.07

(40) 1907 Ex. 52 8810

From 1743
The Excise Commissioner
in Cuttack

To
The Secretary to Govt
Genl & Revenue Depts

Dated 3rd August 1907.
Despatched 5th — do
Received
General No. 1124
No. 45
Enclosure No.

Submitted with reference to the 2nd
minute remark dated 31st July 1907.
The necessary rectification
has been made.

Submitted to 2 1/2 who was
asking for this report.
6/8/07

Rec'd
6 Aug. 07

Seen & to be returned
as requested. Action has been
made in the
matter requested.
6
Office 7/8/07
What progress has
been made?
8/8

It has been sent to Press and
I have asked Mr Leonard to treat
it as urgent work and to let me
have final proof in 3 days.
The correspondence is bulky and I hope
to have the work completed in a
week if not sooner.
8/8/07

Requests that some
corrections may be
made in the "Synopsis
of the Typical cases of
alienated villages which
are entitled to Excise
Revenue from Toddy"
which was submitted
to Government under
Ex. No. dated September 1906,
in regard to the Kasba
Nahalli Mauza villages
under Kujang Taluk

Office of the Excise Commissioner
Mysore.

No. 1124/45

Bangalore. dated 3rd August 07

From

The Excise Commissioner
Mysore.

To

The Secretary to Government
General and Revenue
Dept.

Sir

I have the honor to state that in the "Synopsis of the Typical cases of alienated villages which are entitled to Excise Revenue from Toddy", which I sent to Government on the 4th September 1900, Kachenahalli Kasaba village in the Nagar taluk, which formerly Date groves, has been by oversight entered under the head - "I alienated villages which have neither Date nor groves". I beg to request therefore that it may be

transfer

transferred from it to the
head - "IV. alienated villages
which process proves only"
to the aforesaid Synopsis.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble
servant
J. M. Duncan

Excise Commissioners
&c. &c. &c.

8011.

To

The Excise Commr.

in Bombay

No 3396 Enclosing certificate
Ex. 72 as here appended &c.
Dated 24th August 1891.

Has the honor to return herewith the records of sometime back held into the enquiry Mandars' toddy revenue, as shown in the appended list, and to request that the same may be re-transmitted after due investigation of each case on the lines prescribed in the rules lately issued under Govt. Procs No 2074-83 R-7. 166-92 dated 2nd August 1892 for the settlement of the claims of holders of

lineated

villages to the several items of revenue from todds in connection with their villages and their adjustment under each of the systems introduced since the year 1892-93.

"B. O."

21/9/01
For Secretary

Rec
14/8/01
20

~~Names of the villages~~

List of cases of Inamdars' claim to Toll revenue, the records of which are returned to the Excise Comm^r for investigation in accordance with Govt. Proc^s $\frac{2074-83}{K.\ 166\ 92}$ dt 2^nd August 1901

Bangalore District.

(1). Damanguda of Channapatna Taluk - Jodidar ~~S. Krishna~~ S. Krishnaswamy Iyer - received with Dep. Asst. Sujat Ali's D.O. of 27th August 1894

(2.) Jodi Agrahara Dasarahalli of Bangalore Taluk received with Excise Commissioner's No. $\frac{4044}{391}$ of 12/6/1894.

(3.) Rayamgutta Ellachakuppaya of Magadi Taluk received with Excise Comm^r No. $\frac{3736}{370}$ of 28/4/1894

Kolar District.

(1) Rayamgutta Babanahalli of Goribidnur Taluk received with Excise Comm^r No $\frac{1686}{181}$ of 10/10/1894.

(2) Jodi Marimakalahalli of Goribidnur Taluk received with Excise Comm^r No. $\frac{1688}{182}$ of 10/10/1894.

(3) Narrayanaya Hanasenahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1687/182 of 10/10/1894.

(4) Jodi Kumaralahalli of Goribidnur Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No 1684/179 of 10/10/1894.

(5) Jodi Neralahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1685/180 of 10/10/1894.

(6) Kayangatta Jogannahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1683/178 of 10/10/1894

(7.) Kayangatta Dasarenahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1673/174 of 6/10/1894

(8.) Jodi Narayanaryahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs — No. 1669/170 of 5/10/1894

(9) Jodi Konapura of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1674/175 of 6/10/1894.

(10) Jodi Bisilahalli of Goribidnur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1672/173 of 6/10/1894

Kolar district Continued.

(11.) Jodi Beeramangala of Gowribidanur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1671/172 of 5/10/1894

(12.) Sarvamanya Mettanapalli of ~~Gowribidanur~~ Chikballapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1696/191 of 10/10/1894.

(13.) Jodi Bojanapapanahalli of Srinivasapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1695/190 of 10/10/1894.

(14.) Jodi Pavandahalli of Chickballapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1689/184 of 10/10/1894.

(15.) Jodi Parânahalli of Chickballapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1692/187 of 10/10/1894.

(16.) Jodi Vallavarahalli of Chickballapur Taluk
— Gejjanahalli
received with Excise Comrs No. 1690/185 of 10/10/1894

(17.) Jodi Bommanahalli of Chickballapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1691/186 of 10/10/1894

(18.) Jodi Cholkanahalli of Chickballapur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1693/188 of 10/10/1894

(19.) Kanamgutta Gummanuddihalli of Gudibanda sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1694/189 of 10/10/1894.

 Tumkur District.

(1.) Yellachigara Jodi of Tumkur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 839/71 of 13/8/1894.

(2.) Sarvamanya Gollahalli Borasandara } of Sira Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1640/166 of 4/10/1894.

(3.) Sarvamanya Sattuna Thimmanahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1332/132 of 18/9/1894.

(4) Sarvamanya Allapihalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1370/141 of 18/9/1894

(5.) Jodi Pannanahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1365/136 of 19/9/1894.

(6.) Jodi Hanumanahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1366/137 of 19/9/1894.

(7.) Kanangatta Sannanahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1367/138 of 19/9/1894.

(8.) Kanangatta Chinchanahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1342/134 of 19/9/1894.

(9.) Kanangatta Byadarahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No 1368/139 of 19/9/1894.

(10.) Jodi Badamaranahalli of Koratagere sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1666/161 of 3/10/1894.

Tumkur District Continued.

(11.) Sarvamanya Pennnadevanahalli of Koratagere Sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1477/148 of 22/9/1894.

(12.) Sarvamanya Ranganahalli of Koratagere Sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No 2585/264 of 29/11/1894

(13) Jodi Byrnahalli of Koratagere Sub Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 2776/267 of 12/12/1894

(14.) Jodi Hanumapura of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1701/196 of 10/10/1894.

(15.) Jodi Mallapura of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1700/195 of 10/10/1894.

(16.) Sarvamanya Honnamachanahalli of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 2550/251 of 27/11/1894

(17.) Kanyamgutta Sullakeppa of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1692/192 of 10/10/1894.

(18.) Jodi Chennapura of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1698/193 of 10/10/1894.

(19.) Jodi Krishnasagara of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1702/197 of 10/10/1894.

(20.) Jodi Madappanahalli of Kunigal Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1699/194 of 10/10/1894

Tumkur Districts continued

(21.) Jodi Kallalere of Kunigal Taluk
received with Tumkur Dy Comrs No. 128 of 23/5/1888.
& Excise Comrs No. 1607/62 of 2/10/1894. as
also extract of Inam Register sheets found
among the papers of this Office

(22) Kanjangutta Srinivasapur of Maddagiri Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1124/110 of 4/9/1894.

(23.) Jodi Sivanagere of Maddagiri Taluk
received with Tumkur Dy Comrs No. 67 dated 26/4/1883.
" 152 of 12/2/1889.
" 139 of 11/7/1892.
" 30 of 9/7/1894.
& Excise Comrs No. 5444 of 18/10/1895.

(24) Kanjangutta Muddanalekere of Maddagiri received with Excise Comrs No: 2497/233
& the 10th December 1895

Mysore District.

(1) Sarvamanya Nachanahalli, of Mysore Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 2133/187 of 5/11/1895.

(2) Sarvamanya Huddagere, of Mysore Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 412/50 of 17/7/1895.

(3.) Kanjangutta Hadavuru of Mysore Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No. 5259/375 of 19/11

Mysore District Continued.

(4.) Sarvamangya Kudlapura, Javadala, Bagur of Nanjangud Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 221/170 dt 12/11/1896.

(5.) Kanjangatta Bendagalli of Nanjangud Taluk.
received with Excise comrs No. 642/36 of 16/7/1897.

(6.) Sarvamangya Benakanahalli of T. Narsipur Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No. 2541/241 of 12/12/1895.

(7.) Sarvamangya Harihar of Krishnarajpet Taluk
received with Excise comrs No. 4282/281 of 13/2/1897.

(8.) Sarvamangya Belur Santhasagarahalli of Mandya Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 295/34 of 13/7/1896.

(9.) Jodi Kannagalla of Chamarajnagar Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No. 2467/128 of 11/11/1896.

(10.) Jodi Karadahalli of Nagamangala Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No 1086/50 of 21/7/1897.

(11.) Sarvamangya Yachagowdanahalli, Honnehalli, Annachannaji Daddahallahalli, of Mysore Taluk,
received with Excise Comrs No. 5262/382 of 17/4/1897.

Hassan District

Nil—

Shemoga District

(1) Jodi Kallaghatta of Honnalli Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 4146/393 of 3/4/1895.

(2) Jodi Honnasighatta of Honnalli Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 4145/392 of 3/4/1895.

Kadur District

(1) Jodi Hegjeeganahalli of Chickmagalur Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 1666/167 of 6/10/1894.

(2) Jodi Kudanalli, Chikka Kalasapur, Sarvamanya Anjanahalli
of Chickmagalur Taluk
~~received with Excise Comrs No.~~

Jodi Kannasara of Koodegar Taluk
Jodi Gonebeedu Agrahar of Koodegar Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No. 2638/257 of 3/12/1894.

(1) Jodi Chikkenahalli of ~~Chital~~ Chitaldrug ~~District~~ Molakalmuru Taluk
received with Excise Comrs No 1667/168 of 6/10/1894.

(2) Sarvamanya Sajjanakere of Chitaldrug ~~District~~ Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No. 4076/400 of 15/6/1894.

(3) Sarvamanya Kippareddihalli of Challakere Taluk.
received with Excise Comrs No. 1668/169 of 6/10/1894.

Chitaldrug district Continued

14 Godi Chikkeralli of Molakalmuru Taluk received with Excise Comrs No. 1185/120 of 10/9/1894.

(42) 1901. 8112

From

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

To

The Supdt., Govt. Press,
Bangalore

Dated 8th Oct. 1901.

Despatched

Received

General No. 5972
Ex. No. 132.

Enclosure No. 1 file
final proof

Has the honour to return herewith the accompanying final proof relating to the settlement of Inamdars' claims to toddy revenue and to request that two copies of the same may be struck off and sent to this office at an early date, with the words, "Not for Publication" printed in red ink on each copy, as marked on the proof. By order

7/10/01

SK, 7.10.1. for Secy.

813

My dear Sir,

~~I am directed~~

~~to send you~~

I herewith send you ~~20~~ two copies of the Compilation of papers in connection with the settlement of the claims of Inundaro to Lodge Reserve.

I remain
Yours truly
[illegible]
29/10/01
Ldge Keepers

To P.M. Peninsular Syce
4 Corner

No. 45.85/202

Excise Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, dated 28th January 1902.

From

P. N. Purnaiya Esquire B.A.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esquire M.A., M.L.,
Secretary to Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the Record of enquiry of Jodi Hanumapura village in the Kunigal Taluq, forwarded with this office No. 1701/196, dated 10th/15th October 1894, may be kindly returned, as the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, has asked for the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

(44)

OFFICE OF THE
1881
23 JAN. '02
COPIER
1902.

From
Lt. Srinivasa Rajiva BA.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

To
H. V. Nanjundayya Esquire M.A, Mt.
Secretary to Govt of Mysore,
Gen & Rev depts.

Dated 20th
Despatched 21 January 1902.
Received

General No. 4582
No. 202

Enclosure No.

Subject

Requests the return of the Record of enquiry of Jodi Hanumapura village in the Kunigal Taluq

Recd reports referred to in this returned to the Dy Comrs with their office No 3390/E.72 dy 24/8/01 — viz Sl no 14 - under Tumkur Dist in the list forming enclosure to the above docket dy 14/8/01 -

Rice
17/1/02

No 12791 (45)
R. 7166-92 815
By 3/2/02

To Revenue Commr

His No 4585/202 dt 25/28 ult. requesting the return of the record of enquiry of Jodi Hanumappa re village in the Municipal Limits

With reference to the above he is to state that the papers in question was returned to the Excise Commissioner with this office No 3390/472 dt 24th August last (vide Sl No. 11 under Inward Diaries in the enclosed list) for further investigation in the

In the matter of
a reference under
the International
Convention of Geneva
Prov. No 2074-83 —
P 1166-9289 2nd Accept Ref.

BCC
11/2/02

Forwarded

Issued 4/3/02

Read again:— 4/3/02

SLB

Government proceedings
No 2074-83-R.F. 166-92 dated
2nd August 1901, issuing
~~necessary~~ instructions for the
settlement of Inamdars' claims
to the todds Revenue of their
villages in mysore.

Order thereon: No 1460-610
R4166-92
dt 4/3/02

The question of the
settlement of the Inamdar
claims ~~claim~~ to the todds
revenues of their villages
in mysore, has been so
long pending that Govt
are anxious that no
further delays, unless
unavoidable, should occur
~~in their settlement~~ of-

All the ~~claims~~ Claims should be reported upon ~~action~~ before the 30th April 1902, special explanation being furnished in rare cases of an exceptional nature. Government hope that the deputy Commrs concerned will give this most important and pressing matter their ~~immediate~~ very early attention.

28/2/02

2nd Comptroller's order

for Secretary

To

The Excise Commrs
" Comptroller, Mfg.
Dy Commrs of Distts.

No 219 / Rt. 166-92 dt 29/10/92

To Mercantile Commr
in Mysore

—

With reference to Govt. Proc. No 1460-610 / Rt. 166-92 dt 4/3/93 ~~& subsequent reminders thereto~~, directing that all claims from the Inamdars to the Toddy revenue of their villages should be reported upon before the end of April 1892 and the subsequent reminders thereto, I have the honor to observe that since the date of the above order only a very small number of cases have been reported upon & dealt with by Govt. ~~as stated~~ As thus

This is a long financial matter, & no further delay is desirable. In the hope of being able to quickly settle all claims I had not anticipated any advance this year as in last year. The R.C. Comm is requested to report how the matter stands at present, and whether any — & how many — claims are pending either before himself or before the two Boards of Visitors (Audl. Clitheroe) which I already reported that there are no more cases beyond those already reported upon) & when references to Court for trial or decision may be expected. It should be noted that HM 29/10
It is also desirable that there ought to be no further delay in the settlement of this vexed question.

BLC.

29/10/72

Secret.

Excise Commissioner's Office
Bangalore dated 14th November 1902
17th

No: 2661/114

SL 18

From

P. N. Purnaiya Esquire MA.
Excise Commissioner in Mysore

To

A. V. Narayandasappa Esquire MA.M.L.
Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Department

Sir,

In reply to your docket no 219/R.J. 166-92 dated 29th October 1902, I have the honor to state that no cases of Inam and Claims to Jodi or Revenue are pending in my office at present, the records of certain cases received from the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Kadur and Mysore having been returned for additional information, and in three cases the Superintendent of Inam Settlement having been addressed for certain material information.

2. Urgent reminders have been sent to the Deputy Commissioners of all the Districts except Chitaldroog, requesting them to expedite the submission of the records.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
P. N. Purnaiya
Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

G. 116/19-11-02

5523.

1902

FROM

P. Ramanujam Esq BA
Excise Commissioner
Kumbakonam

To

A. V. Ramanujachariyar Esq MA BL
Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Department

Dated 14th December 1902

Despatched 17-12-02

Received

General No. 2611

No. 116

Enclosure No.

States that no cases of
Inamdars Claims to Poddy
Revenue are pending in
his office, at present. The
records of certain cases
received from the Deputy
Commissioner of Trichi-
nopoly, and Manager having
been returned for additional
information, and the Superin-
tendent of Inam Settlement
having been addressed for
material information in
these cases

P. Ramanujam

Recd 19-11-02

Read again. SC 49

(1) Court Proc. No 2074-82/R.A.1660-92 dt. 2/8/01 issue Instructions for the settlement of Encumbrance claims to the 100% presence of Hessian villages in the Shikarpur District.

(2) Court Proc. No R.A.1660-66/R.A.1660-92 dt 14/3/02 observing that as the matter has been long pending disposal, all claims should be perfected upon before the 30th April, 1902, Special explanation being furnished in case of an exceptional nature.

Also Read:- Excise Commr. letter no 2661/114 dt 14/17.

November 1902

Referring with reference to No. 219 - R.A. 166 92. dy 29.10.02 - Heal - the records of certain Cases of Encumbered Estates Loan Reference received from the Dy Comm.r of the Tumkur, Kadur & Mysore Districts, have been returned to them for additional information & in 3 Cases the Supdt of Census Settlement to have been addressed, for some Statistical information, which with such reminders have been issued to the Dy Comm.r of all Districts except Chitaldrug, requesting them to expedite the submission of the records of pending Cases.

Gentlemen -

No 255-63
R.A. 166-92

dy 3/12/02

The Court passed their orders referred to above, they hoped that by this time all claims would have been finally settled. Consequently they did not authorize the advances this year as in past years. But they are personally disaffected to find that only a small number of Convoys have been reported upon which can scarcely be paid ~~the charges~~ that the work has made a beginning. And they are glad that they have, therefore, to express their dissatisfaction.

Before dealing further in this matter for the present

2. The Lord Comm of Victuals ~~responsible~~ to submit, at every earliest date, a detailed

set forth plainly (1) Claims presented (2) date of claims, (3) by whom & when enquired into & with what result, (4) date of report in each case to the Excise Comrs. & (5) Claims pending with explanation of delay in each case.

~~& also the~~ The Excise Comrs. ~~also~~ at the same time requested, to submit, for the information of Govt, a list of Claims reported upon to his office showing the date of receipt of each report in his office & the action taken with date thereof

2. The interpretation of dessatisfaction is ambiguous worded and Vizag is not specific — As more info. when is called for it is better avoid any ethnic disaffected ness

Issue

Issue

Speak

25/11/42

Secret

Rec'd 1.XII.42 Rec'd 6 PM

2. The Excise Comrs. in Madras
The Collectors of Districts

1902-03

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

EXCISE

PROCEEDINGS

rd December 1902

No. 255-63
R. F. 166-92

Calling for certain information regarding the claims of Inamdars to the todd revenue of their villages, pending disposal.

SB—7-12-02—250

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Excise, dated 3rd December 1902.

READ AGAIN—

(1) Government Proceedings No. 2074-83—R. F. 166-92, dated 2nd August 1901, issuing instructions for the settlement of Inamdars' claims to the toddy revenue of their villages in the Mysore State.

(2) Government Proceedings No. 14601-610—R. F. 166-92, dated 4th March 1902, observing that as the matter has been long pending disposal, all claims should be reported upon before the 30th April 1902, special explanation being furnished in rare cases of an exceptional nature.

ALSO READ—

Excise Commissioner's letter No. 2[illegible]14, dated 14—17th November 1902, reporting with reference to No. 219—R. F. 166-92, dated 29th October 1902, that the records of certain cases of Inamdars' claims to toddy revenue received from the Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur, Kadur and Mysore Districts, have been returned to them for additional information, and in three cases the Superintendent of Inam Settlements has been addressed for some material information, and that urgent reminders have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts except Chitaldrug, requesting them to expedite the submission of pending cases.

No. 255-63—R. F. 166-92, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD DECEMBER 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—When Government passed their orders referred to above, they hoped that by this time all claims would have been finally settled. Consequently they did not authorize an advance this year as in past years. But they are seriously disappointed to find that only a small number of cases have been reported upon, so that it can scarcely be said that the work has made a beginning.

2. Before dealing further in this matter, Government desire the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to submit, at a very early date, a detailed report showing (1) claims preferred, (2) date of claims, (3) by whom and when enquired into and with what result, (4) date of report in each case to the Excise Commissioner and (5) claims pending, with explanation of delay in each case. The Excise Commissioner is, at the same time, requested to submit, for the information of Government, a list of claims reported upon to his office, showing the date of receipt of each report in his office and the action taken with date thereof.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C.V.

No 3567/149 Rev 1

Excise Commissioner's Office
Dated Bangalore 11th/13th December 1902

From P. N. Purnaya Esquire B.A. 420
Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

To.
T. V. Nanjundayya Esquire M.A. Bar. at Law.
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In submitting herewith Copy of Docket No. A97 dated 9th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, I have the honor to state that since the receipt of Government Proceedings No. 2074-83 R.F. 166-92, dated 2nd August 1901, no records of enquiry regarding the toddy revenue of any alienated villages in the Bangalore District, have been as yet received in this office.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
[signature]
for Excise Commissioner,
in Mysore.

Ex 466

OFFIC
6713.
15 DEC 1902
DE

1902

From P. N. Krishna Iyengar Esqre B.A.
Excise Commissioner,
in Mysore

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esq. M.A. Asst.
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Department.

Dated 11th
Despatched 13 } December 1902
Received

General No. 3567
No. 147

Enclosure No. 1

Submitted
for information
16/12/02

Submit Copy of Communication from the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District and State that since the receipt of Government proceedings No. 2074-83 R.T. 166-92 dated 2nd August 1901, no records of enquiry regarding the toddy revenue of any alienated villages in the Bangalore District, have been as yet received in this office.

Seen
16/12/02

Minute Paper to No 255-63/RT 166-92
dy 3/12/02
True
16.12.02

1902

From H. A. Sanders Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To
R. H. Cheyne Esq
Excise Commissioner

Dated 5th December 1902

Despatched 6th do

Received

General No.
A No. 97

Finance No.

His docket No 3430-1/143 dated the 5th instant, calling for a Statement shewing the details of the enquiry in re the Saundars claim to the Toddy Revenue in the District.

Ex 313 — 1903

OFFICE OF
Regd No 9004
17 FEB. 1903

8021

From V. N. Ramaiya Esquire B.A.
Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esq. M.A. B.L.
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments.

Dated 13th } February 1903.
Despatched 16 }
Received

General No. 4714
No. 308
Enclosure No.

Submitted.
His remarks
are duly filed
Rec'd 26/2/03 4/3. 26/2/03
26/2/03

R4 166 92

With reference to Government Proceedings nos 285-63 R.F. 166-92 dated 3rd December 1902, 318-9 Ex. F 11-1901, dated 7th February 1903, and 322-3 Ex F 13-1901 dated 7th idem, submits a report as to how necessary cases of Inam villages about Toddy revenue have been received in this office and reported on to Government.

Rgrs
17.2.03

No 4714/308

Office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore. 13th February 1903
16

From

P. N. Purnaiya Esquire. B.A

Excise Commissioner, in Mysore.

To

N. V. Narsimhayya Esquire M.A. Mrk

Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings nos 255-63, R.F. 166-92, dated 3rd December 1902; 318-9/Ex.F. 11-1901, dated 7th February 1903 and 322-3/Ex.F. 13-1901, dated 7th idem, I have the honor to state that the claims of 55 villages referred to by the Tumkur District Deputy Commissioner in his letter no 439 of the 20th December 1902 to Government, were returned to him for further information and supply of omissions and defects pointed out to him

16 Cases received back on	10-1-03.
5	12-1-03.
4	5-2-03.
1	7.2.03.
2	10.2.03.
3	12.2.03.

They were received back on the marginal dates and all have been reported on to Government, except 4 wherein further details have been called for.

2.

2. The reports received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District were returned for similar reasons with this office no $\frac{187}{8}$, dated 7th July 1902, and are still pending with the Deputy Commissioner.

3. Of the 38 cases received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District on the 28th January 1903, 37 have already been reported on to Government, and in one case further information has been called for.

4. Out of the 30 cases received from the Bangalore District, 23 have been forwarded to Government and in the remaining cases additional particulars have been called for.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District sent in only one Inam case, which was submitted to Government on 20th December 1902 with letter no $\frac{3895}{168}$.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of the remaining Districts have been requested to expedite the submission of their reports.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

[signature]

JR For Excise Commissioner
in Mysore